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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Is the Negus a Symbol?
Fascism Rears in America
Patch Makes Observation

¶ **Haile Selassie's Swan Song?**—A somehow pathetic figure steps aboard the train for Geneva. Regally he bows to a small group in the Paris station. His white teeth shine, belying the melancholy in his limpid eyes. The Lion of Judah, exiled Negus of a stolen kingdom, leaves for a forlorn fight to salvage some vestige of his former power. But, wooing Italy, Britain and France find it expedient to recognize Mussolini's claims of empire. The League Council, although delayed in the commission of the act of abandoning Ethiopia to its fate, seems prepared to make the gesture which will toss the keystone of the present League (the rights of smaller nations) into the Lake of Geneva.

• **Haile Selassie's visit** seems a gesture of extreme futility. But back in England something goes on. Winston Churchill, for the League of Nations Union, launches a crusade for "armed peace based on the principles of the League." To enforce the League Covenant he would enlist Britain, France, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey. With this ring of "admonition" it would speak with authority to aggressive nations. It would, in short, restore "collective security" to a place of respect. Further, it would carry it to the point of realization! • Perhaps that's why the Negus smiles, although with melancholy eyes.

¶ **Fascism Flares in Brazil**—It couldn't happen here? Well, it is coming closer; and with it comes further evidence that the argument of dominant will in national affairs is universal rather than isolated. Predictions that dictatorship à l'Européenne was making inroads in the Western Hemisphere (see Roland Hall Sharp's Latin- American series for confirmation) is borne out with a sharp impact as a "totalitarian" revolt against the totalitarian government of President Getulio Vargas flares up in Rio de Janeiro and is quickly quenched. Started by the outlawed Greenshirts, an assault is made on the presidential palace and other Government buildings, but Government militia quickly gets into action and presently a bulletin declares that the Government "absolutely dominates" the situation. • The incident is a warning to democracies that the aggressiveness of the fascist thought pauses at no national boundaries, and that dominance itself is a weakness which constantly invites a show of force.

¶ **War Fronts**—Japan, suffering reversals, resents China's strength. Again its soldiers take to the air and bomb Suchow, razing 4,000 houses, causing 300 civilian casualties, while its warships continue a bombardment of Amoy. Further betraying its pique at the peculiar obstinacy of the Chinese who refuse to lay down arms, Tokyo lays down the law. Peace, it has implied, can only be purchased in one coin: Definite cessation of all anti-Japanese acts and a pledge against their repetition. This, of course, makes it all clear to obtuse Occidentals that it's China and not Japan that's the aggressor. A similar attitude distinguishes the Spanish Fascist-aided Insurgents. • One of the peculiarities of warfare is that the other fellow is always in the wrong. We're inclined to agree, since there is no right side in the wrongness of war.

¶ **Relief in Congress**—The Administration's lending-spending program gives three Republican members of the House Appropriations Committee occasion for voicing what will, with great likelihood, furnish the theme for the next political campaign. A minority report declares that "the unanimous verdict of reputable economic opinion" is that "this depression flows directly from the dangerous monetary, fiscal, and administrative policies of the Roosevelt Administration." • 'Tis amazing—almost unbelievable—that, in a democracy, the view is accepted that one man's policies can create a situation that all the mental powers of good business heads cannot overcome.

¶ **"Patch" Comments on the News**—Our Irish Terrier, Patch, wagging a stump of a tail, and cocking an inquisitive ear, pauses at our chair. "Patch," we comment, "we've just been reading where down in the Australian sheep country the sheep dog has become a regular institution, as necessary to ranching as the horse. Why, do you know, that those dogs work from morn till night. They muster the sheep, yard them, draft them and take away the jumbucks (or sheared sheep), and what's more the old dogs teach the young ones the whole job of sheepherding. Now there's a self-reliant dog for you! That kind of a dog earns his salt, you rascal!" Patch points sharp ears and cocks an impudent eye. "Yip!" comes the response, accompanied by a melting look in the eye. Anyone who knows dog language will tell you Patch is saying: "Huh, what's work to a dog? Just an expression of love, boss, just an expression of love. Guess I can express as much of that as any ole sheep dog." • Sometimes these dogs say the most thought-provoking things!

New Hampshire Tackles Constitutional Changes

Moses to Preside Over Deliberations—Tax Reform and Relief Problems Head Agenda—Convention Expected to Be Brief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 11—Former United States Senator George H. Moses was sworn in as Permanent Chairman of the twelfth New Hampshire constitutional convention at noon today.

The 500 delegates to the convention represented a cross section of the State's population. They ranged all the way from the two former U. S. Senators, Mr. Moses and Henry W. Keyes, to young lawyers, businessmen and farmers.

Prominent among the early arrivals at the convention were Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff, former Democratic Representative and now chairman of the Federal Tariff Commission, who has played an active part in the drive to have the convention pave the way for tax reform.

Samuel Crowthers of Sunapee, writer on economics and a member of Gov. Francis P. Murphy's Fact-Finding Commission, is also expected to play an important part in the convention.

The first session of the convention is being devoted to organization. Efforts are being made to have a Democrat named Secretary of the Convention. Mr. Stevens is expected to serve as minority leader. Wesley Adams of Londonberry will serve as Chairman of the important Rules Committee.

Convention leaders of both major parties hope that the business of the session can be accomplished in five working days, two this week and three next. But disagreement over the type of amendment to handle the tax problem may keep the session at work for a longer period.

Whether or not a split within the Republican Party in conjunction with the contest between Gov. Francis P. Murphy and Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney for the gubernatorial nomination will develop during the session remains a question. But leaders see no reason why this

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Japan Invades South China; Naval Forces Land at Amoy

SHANGHAI, May 11 (AP)—Japanese naval forces have invaded South China for the first time in the 10-months-old war in an attack on Amoy, rich Fukien Province port 150 miles west of the Japanese owned Island of Formosa.

The new attack started early yesterday with airplane and warship bombardment and apparently was designed to draw a portion of the Chinese central armies away from the stalemated central front.

Chinese announced today their forces had countered the southern invasion by repulsing Japanese on all other fronts of the widespread war-zone.

One of China's finest harbors, Amoy has a population of more than 200,000. Fifteen Americans, including Vice-Consul Leland C. Altaffer, were known to be there.

Advices from the foreign colony reported all American and other foreigners in Amoy were safe.

A Japanese naval force landed after heavy bombardments. Japanese announced the capture of the eastern half of Amoy Island and said fighting was in progress for the native city. Much of the native city was said to be in flames. Chinese reports declared that Chinese soldiers at first withdrew, then struck back at Japanese landing parties.

In carrying the offensive to South China, Japanese sidestepped possible complications with the British by avoiding an attack against Canton, near the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong.

A Japanese naval spokesman said every effort was being made to safeguard foreigners and foreign property.

There still was no indication whether the invasion was intended to gain a foothold for a general attack or to keep the South China army from being diverted to the central front.

SHANGHAI, May 11 (AP)—The United States ordered additional war vessels to the South China coast today as fighting continued at Amoy, gateway to Fukien Province.

Rear Admiral Harry Yarnell, Commander of United States naval forces in China, ordered the Destroyer Edsall to proceed from Tsingtao to the South China coast to be used at Amoy or wherever needed.

The U. S. gunboat Asheville and the British Destroyer Diana already were standing by off Amoy to evacuate Americans and Britons if necessary.

MANILA, May 11 (AP)—The light cruiser Marblehead sailed from Manila under forced draft today for Amoy.

Originally scheduled to depart for a North China station, the cruiser's sailing orders were changed suddenly by the threatening situation at Amoy.

The Marblehead, which carried a normal peacetime complement of 350 men and 30 officers, expected to reach Amoy by dawn Friday.

It was estimated there were 250 occidentals, including Americans, at Amoy.

Japan threatened with curtailment of iron ore supplies from Malaya: Page 8.

34 States Test Auto Drivers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — With Mississippi stepping into line with its drivers' license law adopted this spring, the number of States having some form of control over automobile drivers has now reached 43. Only in five States—Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, South Dakota, and Wyoming—can one drive a car without an official license, reports the National Association of Chiefs of Police here.

Strengthening of State license requirements to include examination is considered highly important by the National Safety Council. Of the 43 States and the District of Columbia which have license requirements, only 34 give examinations to all new applicants, the Council reports.

Examinations differ in the States, finds the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Twenty-eight require drivers to pass a road test before granting licenses. Twenty-seven require them to show knowledge of motor vehicle laws and 23 examine applicants for vision. Although nine States grant licensing officials the authority to re-examine applicants for license renewal, no State requires a complete re-examination of every driver.

Economics in the News

Daladier's Reforms—Flexing a Standard Work Week While the U. S. Is Discussing Enactment of One—Cost to France

By H. B. E.

The United States is resuming the consideration of a standard work week at a time when France is tempering it. This latter reform is of more significance than the reduction in the international value of the franc. For it is doubtful whether the new Daladier franc would win back trade without a concurrent effort to reduce the cost of doing business so that the price of French goods and services really will be cheaper. This is in part what Minister of Justice Reynaud means when he says that this time the Government must derive real profit from devaluation.

France obtained little benefit from the Blum devaluation of September, 1936. This put down the 6.63 franc to between 4½ and 5 cents. As a consequence, those with dollars and other foreign currencies to spend normally should have been able to buy more French goods and services. For, instead of 15 francs to the dollar, the importer or tourist was able to get 20 and over. However, with devaluation Premier Blum coupled a social program calling for higher industrial costs, either in the form of more wages or fewer hours of labor. These higher costs were reflected in higher prices. Thus, though the foreign importer or foreign tourist obtained more francs for his money, nevertheless those francs did not buy as much as before; in short, devaluation was nullified by cost-raising.

The standard week legislated in the Blum Regime called for 40 hours of labor for all workers. I don't think there were any exceptions. At any rate, while I was in Europe last year, there was a good deal of grumbling about the hotel accommodation, which seems to have been disrupted by the 40-hour week. Hotel work was cut down to five days out of seven. Some establishments found it impossible to hire more help and, consequently, had to close down. At others, rates had to be raised enough to offset the cost of increased personnel. Here was a particular illustration of the manner in which the cheaper franc (in terms of foreign currency) was offset. During exposition year, when France was straining every effort to attract foreign tourists and foreign money, such a blanket reform was, to say the least, unfortunate.

Many times I have acknowledged that a shorter work week may not necessarily result in reduced production. It all depends upon its application. In England, the Boots' firm and in America the Kellogg firm found that workers' output actually increased. However, a blanket and marked reduction of hours is bound to have a deleterious effect upon production. France in the last 18 months has furnished an example. In most industries plants have lain idle for 104 days out of 365, and French production has lagged at a level 25 per cent below that of 1929, while Britain and Germany have been operating 25 per cent and 20 per cent respectively above those levels.

Premier Daladier has evolved an ingenious method of overcoming the handicap of the 40-hour week. The framework of the standard work week is to be retained. But the Premier has decreed a scheme authorizing workers to put in additional hours till they have caught up with the total time lost in sitdown strikes. Overtime, too, is planned. In this manner, the French Government hopes to stimulate production at prices which will be cheap to foreign tourists and foreign importers who, with the new Daladier franc, will receive over 35 francs for their dollar.

Another interesting item of American interest to come out of the Daladier plan is his reform of taxation. It was said here a few weeks ago that taxes should be reduced in business depressions. This is exactly what Premier Daladier is going to do. For corporations which will spend part of their profits on additional and more modern equipment, the tax load will be lightened; just the opposite principle underlying the undistributed profits tax in America.

Of course the success of the revised French recovery plan has as much strategic as economic importance. Lagging productivity while other countries' industries are booming is not conducive to preparedness. Therefore, the Daladier reforms may breed a spirit of cooperation where, but for the national emergency, they might have been coldshouldered.

If the reforms are a success, they may bring about a repatriation of French capital, which hid abroad when Premier Blum was in the saddle. Already French money is returning to Paris. No doubt the reason is that British resources are now engaged in propping up the diminished franc. If the other reforms are successful, repatriation may become a flood, and then the endemic French monetary crisis will have been solved.

Nations Plan Single Agency For Refugees

Geneva Agreement Covers All Nationalities and Religious Creeds

A Vast Problem

The News

GENEVA, May 11 (AP)—Final agreement was reached yesterday among League of Nations members for the establishment of a single autonomous office to aid refugees of all nationalities and creeds. The United States will be asked to cooperate with the new office.

The agreement was reached, League officials said, after Russia withdrew objections to inclusion of White Russians among those to be aided.

The United States was kept informed of the progress of negotiations which were in charge of Dr. A. Costa de Rels of Bolivia, Chairman of the Committee for International Assistance of Refugees.

Under the agreement, a high commissioner will be named by the League to head the office, which it is hoped can be co-ordinated with President Roosevelt's plan for a permanent refugee committee.

Dr. Costa de Rels was expected to make a complete report before a public session of the League Council.

League quarters said that Myron C. Taylor, American industrialist and United States delegate to the proposed American conference, who now is in Rome, was informed of the agreement.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The question of refugees coming into Germany and Austria is only one part of the whole refugee question, which has occupied the attention of liberal governments and charitable organizations for more than 20 years, since the Russian revolution started off the series of forced emigrations which has since converted millions into literal "men without countries."

One intolerant regime has succeeded another, revolutions and civil wars have given rise to governments which made things intolerable for populous minorities, and refused even to grant them the privilege of citizenship in exile. The spreading wave of anti-Semitism has immensely increased the flood of refugees.

Charitable organizations have contributed most of the money used to

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

Alien 'Colonies': Problem for Latin America

Photos by the Author

Visible Indications of Old World Influences at Work in the New

Top—Children of Costa Ricans and of Germans Giving Nazi Salute at German School in San José. Director in Right Foreground, With Nazi Button on Lapel. Kindergarten Teacher on Left

Middle: Left—German Hotel in Puerto Varas, Southern Chile. Center—Swastika Before German Club in Guayaquil, Ecuador. Right—German Store in Puerto Montt, Southern Chile, Predominantly German Section of the Country

Bottom: Left—Japanese Section in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Right—Japanese Farm in the Same Region

Fascists Attempt Coup in Brazil; Vargas Crushes Brief Rebellion

President leads defense of palace himself as Integralists seek to overturn Government.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 11 (AP)—President Vargas, pistol in hand, personally led defenders of Guanabara Presidential Palace today as Government forces swiftly smothered a Fascist revolt against his authoritarian regime. An undetermined number of rebels were killed or wounded, hundreds, including an admiral, were arrested and martial law was declared here.

The brief uprising, inspired by the outlawed Integralist (Greenshirt) faction, flared and faded in the heart of the capital, where street disorders and futile assaults on public buildings marked its course.

Police declared they had advance knowledge of the plotted rebellion and said they had even slipped agents into the ranks of the Integralists to follow more closely progress of the scheme to overthrow President Vargas, totalitarian ruler of Brazil since Nov. 10, 1937.

For three and a half hours the heart of the city was in agitation, with traffic disrupted and police detachments ranging the danger zone suppressing revolutionaries. Firing echoed through the downtown section. The Minister of War, Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, was wounded slightly. The rebels made an attack on the Pan-American airport but were beaten off.

The only brief measure of success the Greenshirts had was at the Naval Arsenal, which was captured and held briefly. Then a bayonet charge by a force of marines brought rebel surrender at that point and the rebellion collapsed.

The War Minister stated that Plinio Salgado, leader of the Integralists, headed the uprising, but that the actual field commander was Belmiro Valdevede, member of the high command of the party before its dissolution.

Plotters posed as guard at Vargas Palace: Page 4.

Argentina Orders Clamp on Schools

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Argentina, May 11

President Ortiz yesterday issued a decree forbidding foreign language schools from spreading political or racial ideologies, or teaching creeds opposing the ideals of the Argentine Constitution and laws.

Latin-American 'colonies' used as basis for the propaganda of 'have-not' nations.

Latin America: For New World or Old?

Ninth of 12 Daily Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just completed a 20,000-mile aerial survey of Latin America

Germans, Italians, and Japanese in Latin America are not automatically National Socialists, Fascists, or imperialists. Even at home, these three regimes rely extensively on propaganda. In the New World, propagandists have to "sell" Fascism to many of their own nationals just as they seek to sell Fascism to Latin Americans.

There is something about the New World that frees over-heated Europeans from the tensions that have

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

President Allows Helium Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—President Roosevelt today ignored the opinion of his highest military advisers and allowed Harold Ickes, Secretary of Interior, single handed to deny sale of Helium to Germany without which the new airship LZ-130 must remain a lifeless hulk in its hangar in Germany.

Action was made public in the form of a White House announcement that President Roosevelt is without legal power to override the judgment of any single member of the six-man board which was authorized by Congress to pass on the question of sale of helium gas abroad. By so doing, the President washed his hands of the matter and left it up to Mr. Ickes alone to deny Germany the helium it is so anxious to have to resume a transatlantic service with airships.

It was explained at the White House that the Helium Act requires a unanimous approval by all six members of a Government board. It was learned in other quarters that the other five members of the Board had voted in favor of selling the necessary helium to Germany. It was also learned that within half an hour previous to the White House announcement President Roosevelt had heard from Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, and Admiral William D. Leahy, a definitive opinion that in their judgments the sale of helium to Germany would not give Germany a weapon of any military importance.

Cleveland Reaches Relief Peak

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 11 (AP)—Cleveland is stumbling along a rocky relief trail being built at a cost of $50,000,000 a year.

Figures from City, County, and WPA officials show the Greater City of 1,200,000 persons—currently feeding 87,000 direct relief dependents under a $70,000 seven-day emergency appropriation — was feeling the greatest poor-aid load in its history.

The previous peak for feeding and clothing its poor and for WPA payrolls—$38,018,713 in 1936—is being erased this year, officials said.

The present crisis, which these authorities characterized as the worst in more than six years, arose through lack of revenues to meet 1938's increased demands. The City will seek additional funds from a special session of the Legislature starting May 16.

The destitute received stop-gap orders today to fill their bare needs for the next week. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation issued cabbages, potatoes, and butter to supplement the City's orders.

Mayor Harold H. Burton, meanwhile, drafted an address on the relief situation for a state-wide broadcast Thursday night.

Figures from Clark L. Mock, City Relief Commissioner and WPA aides showed how Cleveland's relief load has climbed since 1932. Including Government spending, except PWA, they were:

1932—$8,043,407; 1933—$16,747,951; 1934—$26,048,129; 1935—$25,829,649; 1936—$38,018,713; 1937—$28,204,912; 1938—at rate of $50,000,000.

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Paid at Last

CHICAGO—Christopher T. Hynes resigned 16 years ago as a South Park policeman with $53.09 pay coming.

He told his family he would write a letter asking for the money, but he always put it off. A few days ago he got around to writing the letter and the Park Board sent him the check.

House Upholds Hurley Budget On Second Test

Action Follows Two-Vote Victory for Move to Reconsider

Up to Senate

Tobin and G. O. P. Lose in Fight to Block Governor

The $76,055,056 budget was enacted today by the House by a 117 to 116 roll call vote. The budget now goes to the Senate for enactment where the economy group still hopes to kill the bill.

The Republican "economy" forces won their first major budget victory today when the House voted 116 to 114 to reconsider its previous action enacting the $76,055,056 State budget which includes a $5,000,000 increase in highway appropriations. This victory opened the way to defeat the whole budget and force Gov. Charles F. Hurley to submit a new appropriation bill.

The Republican-Mayor Maurice J. Tobin combine, defeated in one "last stand" attempt to defeat the pending $76,055,056 State budget, was today remarshaling its forces for a drive to seek reconsideration of the action taken by House of Representatives yesterday in enacting the record sized appropriations bill.

To gain reconsideration, and thus open the door to another attempt to defeat the budget which contains a $5,000,000 increase in highway appropriations, the Republican-Tobin group must swing at least two votes away from the Democratic-Republican coalition which won by 117 to 115 in yesterday's enactment contest.

Although Representative Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the House, took the floor to urge the defeat of the budget, and Mayor Tobin issued an appeal against the measure, the House yesterday adhered to its previous vote favoring the record budget. Twenty-three Republicans voted with the Democratic minority for the $76,055,056 program.

Few Change Views

Thus the Cahill speech and his personal interviews with the approximately 30 G. O. P. members who had previously strayed from the party on the budget resulted in the return of only seven. At the same time the Tobin appeal had little effect, inasmuch as only three Boston Democrats changed their votes. They were Representatives James A. Burke of Hyde Park, the Tobin spokesman; Daniel P. McGillicuddy of Roxbury, a Tobin-appointed member of the Boston Transit Commission, and William F. Higgins of Jamaica Plain, member of the Boston Board of Street Commissioners.

The reconsideration move today will be made by Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican "whip," one of Speaker Cahill's chief aides in the present fight which Republican leaders contend is directed against allowing Gov. Charles F. Hurley to use the $5,000,000 increase in State highway appropriations as a huge patronage bag during the coming election campaign.

Representative Cahill openly charged on the floor of the House that the Republican "strays" were voting for the $5,000,000 increase because they expect to gain construction of their own "pet" road or bridge projects.

Cahill Leads Fight

"I have talked," he said, "with the select group of 34 Republicans who voted for these increases at previous stages of this budget controversy. If all their hopes were realized it would mean the expenditure of between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000. They all expect their projects to be financed by the present budget."

Representative John F. Aspell of Boston, Democratic floor leader, charged Mayor Tobin, in opposing the $76,055,056 budget, was being influenced by the "vested interests" and contended killing of the budget at this time would keep the legislature in session for six weeks longer.

Most legislators agreed with the later statement, inasmuch as such action would necessitate submission

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

Senators approving the "big budget" are likely to experience a political result just the reverse of what they seek: Editorial Page.

In the Boston Section:

Four more associates of Governor Hurley found working for Unemployment Commission.

Plymouth sees annual corn planting ceremony.

Policeman becomes cowboy when animal escapes from truck.

Two thousand Bigelow-Sanford carpet workers strike against wage cuts.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

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RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

Republicans Blame New Deal For Recession in Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—The Republican minority opened its second day's attack on the New Deal's huge lending-spending recovery bill.

Opening the debate, Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts said that President Roosevelt already has the power to reverse a downward economic trend by easing taxes, curtailing expenditures and balancing the budget.

This followed overnight charges by Republicans that Mr. Roosevelt's multimillion dollar program threatens national solvency. They asserted that the program would actually involve a new draft "of $6,000,000,000 upon the Treasury," although Mr. Roosevelt had said it would cost $4,512,000,000.

Summing it up, the Republicans declared:

"By the unanimous verdict of reputable economic opinion, this depression flows directly from the dangerous monetary, fiscal and administrative policies of the Roosevelt Admiistration."

Mr. Treadway continued the attack today in vigorous terms.

"By his refusal to face realities the President himself is to blame for the depression," he asserted.

Democrats promptly counter-attacked. The Republican proposal to return relief to the States was criticized by Maury Maverick (D) of Texas. He charged that to put 3,000 county commissioners in charge of the needy would result in a "saturnalia of corruption and mismanagement." Broadening his comment to attack the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to scrap the Wagner Act "and throw labor to the wolves" he urged his party to be "bold"—"enact the wage-hour bill, the seven little TVA's, attack the monopoly problem; institute a well organized department of public welfare."

Although the Republican onslaught was sharp there was little prospect that their relatively few votes would succeed in striking out the WPA and PWA fund provisions and substitute the Bacon bill, turning relief over to the States. The legislative debate continued all day, with Democrats insistent that 4,000,000 jobless must be quickly cared for with new employment, and Republicans retorting that "another New Deal raid was planned on the Treasury" and that the program actually threatened to "extend the misery of unemployment" and "plunge the nation into cataclysmic inflation."

After a Republican Party conference last night, Minority Leader Bertrand H. Snell declared in part:

"If enacted, this bill will endanger the national credit. It will extend the misery of unemployment. The mere discussion of the proposal has intimidated private investment confidence to the point of paralysis.

"Coming as it does after five years of reckless and demoralizing political squandering, this program threatens to plunge the Nation at last into a cataclysmic inflation, which easily might wipe out the cultural, social and economic progress of an entire generation of our people. The sound and proper administration of adequate emergency relief, if divorced from New Deal politics, need never entail such risks."

U. S. Circuit Court Upsets Decision Of Labor Board

COVINGTON, Ky., May 11 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court declared yesterday that a Labor Board order against the Thompson Products Company "tends to destroy the purpose of the Labor Relations Act and to promote discord among employees, instead of harmonious and joint discussion of their difficulties."

The Court refused an enforcement order against the Cleveland motor accessories concern. The opinion, by Judge Elwood Hamilton, said the Board's findings were "not sustained by substantial evidence."

The Board last August directed the Company to reinstate three employees and cease reputed opposition to the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers.

The N. L. R. B. suffered a reversal Monday in a similar case. The Court blocked the Board's efforts to withdraw the record of the Ford Motor Company case, and ruled the record should be made a part of the Company's suit to set aside the contested N. L. R. B. decision against Ford.

Labor Board Challenged By Inland Steel Co.

CHICAGO, May 11 (AP)—Inland Steel Company challenged the power of the National Labor Relations Board yesterday to "vacate and set aside its findings" in respect to its decision against the company.

The Board on Monday moved to set aside its order directing Inland to sign a collective bargaining agreement with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, a C. I. O. unit.

Inland attorneys, in response to the Board's notice to show cause why the order should not be set aside "for the purpose of further proceedings before the Board," claimed the Board lacked the "power or jurisdiction under the National Labor Relations act" to do so.

"If the Board has power to vacate and set aside its findings and order, it nevertheless has no power to hold further proceedings herein," the answer contended.

Tourist Traffic Drop Disclosed

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Fewer American tourists will go abroad this summer than usual, figures from the Passport Division of the State Department disclosed today. The 40,820 applications for passports in the last four months are 25 per cent less than in the same period last year.

Officials credit the decline to the economic recession and to the uncertainties created by European developments.

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Leaders of Women's Clubs

Attending Kansas City Convention

Upper Left—Mrs. John S. Harvey, Huntington, W. Va., Recording Secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Candidate for Second Vice-President. Upper Right—Mrs. Walter W. Seymour, Second Vice-President and Candidate for First Vice-President. Left Middle—Mrs. David S. Long of Harrisonville, Mo., Chairman of the Committee in Charge of the Convention. Lower Left—Mrs. H. H. Muchall of St. Louis, Mo., President of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs. Lower Right—Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, Keene, N. H., Federation Treasurer and Candidate for Second Vice-President

State Reception Sets Stage For Women's Club Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11—With 4,000 delegates registered, representing every State and several foreign lands, the triennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs is officially under way.

The convention opened formally last night at the Municipal Auditorium. Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, Mayor Bryce B. Smith of Kansas City and Mrs. H. H. Muchall of St. Louis, President of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, extended a welcome. Missouri, the hostess State, was introduced to the visitors in a historical fantasy. The night's activity ended with a reception for Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson of Tulsa, Okla., President General.

The final day before the convention was full of activity for Federation leaders and candidates for Federation offices.

The importance of enlisting young women into the clubs was emphasized in a meeting of State Federation Presidents. "Win them early," was the theme. Mrs. David S. Long of Harrisonville Mo., General Chairman of arrangements for the convention, asserted women need not wait until their children were in college and their husbands successful in business, to start club work.

Campaigning for office, a major feature of the triennial convention, was given fresh impetus with the arrival yesterday afternoon of a special train from Maryland, carrying 91 supporters of Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore for First Vice-President. Mrs. Whitehurst's contest with Mrs. Walter W. Seymour of Chicago, now the Second Vice-President, is the chief subject of election talk in hotel lobbies and auditorium corridors. By custom, the First Vice-President is unopposed for President at the next triennial convention. Mrs Saidie Orr Dunbar of Portland Ore., will become President on election day, May 16.

Another campaigning group among the early arrivals came from Massachusetts. The New England women were active in behalf of Mrs. La Fell Dickinson of Keene, N. H., a candidate for Second Vice-President.

Mrs. Frank P. Bennett of Cliftondale, Mass., State Director, also expressed her views on the general purposes of women's clubs, of which Massachusetts has some of the oldest in the nation.

"The old idea of cultural clubs," said Mrs. Bennett, "has given way to the modern idea of making the community in which we live a better place."

Meetings yesterday included sessions of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association, composed of women from countries bordering the Pacific Ocean. Mary L. Bollert, Dean of Women of the University of British Columbia at Vancouver, is President. Plans were made to meet in New Zealand in 1940.

The Western Federation of Women's Clubs, a group working within the general federation in the western United States, elected Miss Josephine G. Seaman of La Jolla, Calif., as President. Mrs. Robert B. Atwood of Anchorage, Alaska, proposed a 10-day round trip to Alaska for the Western Federation in 1939. The Federation voted to consider the invitation.

Other preliminaries of the Federation's convention have included committee conferences and meetings of officials and of the Executive Board. By the end of the week, between 6,000 and 7,000 delegates are expected to be in the city, representing 14,500 clubs with total memebership of about 2,000,000.

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Private Industry Held as Goal Of Young Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—Preservation of the private incentive enterprise system as it has existed in the United States virtually since the establishment of democratic government should be the chief concern of young Americans during the present economic crisis, according to Charles R. Hook, President of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the American Rolling Mill Company.

"You make toys and articles of leatherwork, while I make steel, but the difficulties we encounter are about the same," Mr. Hook told the seventh annual convention of Metropolitan Junior Achievement, a non-profit organization founded in 1930 to enable young people to learn business methods by operating their own enterprises, at Town Hall here last night.

Engaged In 'Real' Business

"You are engaged in real 'little business,' and you are finding out what every businessman since the world began has found—that the only road to success is to endeavor to build a better product than your competitor at a price your customer can pay," Mr. Hook added.

The meeting revealed substantial progress on the part of more than 50 business establishments operated by boys and girls between 16 and 21 years of age in Greater New York. Craft exhibits from these shops included displays of plastic articles, wooden ware, cork articles, and metal novelties.

Prizes were awarded for the best display of business records and finished products.

New York City's Junior Achievement groups are allied with the national organization of that name, originated by the late Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; the late United States Senator Murray A. Crane of Massachusetts, and Horace A. Moses, President of the Strathmore Paper Company. Mr. Moses has offices in West Springfield, Mass.

Raise Own Capital

Boys and girls taking part in the program raise their own capital, issue stock under a corporate form of organization, and receive dividends from earnings, if any, of their enterprises, which are conducted in churches, clubs, private homes, and other quarters.

One of the New York City junior companies operates from the former steam room of an athletic club; another uses an abandoned swimming pool, and a third employs the workroom behind a wood-turning shop.

Most Junior Achievement groups are located in cities on the Atlantic seaboard, but individual shops have been established as far west as Chicago. New England cities like Providence, R. I., Waterbury, Conn., and Hoyloke, Mass., are strongholds of the movement.

Phone Speech: Grunt, Mumble; So Says Long-Time Operator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If you are given to wondering why you are not understood over the telephone, hearken to what Miss Katherine Schmitt has to say. Miss Schmitt became an operator in the Nassau Street exchange in 1882, and she didn't retire from active telephone work until 1930, so she is considered to know pretty well what she's talking about.

"The American telephone public has the mumbles," is the way she puts it. "The human voice is capable of being trained to a high degree, but it doesn't take extraordinary training to produce clear, understandable telephonic speech. If we're not careful we're going to progress from the mumbles to the grunts in our telephoning. Not only unlovely to hear, but a fine waste of time."

Miss Schmitt was 19 when she went to work with the Metropolitan Telephone Company. The first New York telephone book had been published in 1878, and it contained 243 names. A single telephone cost $240 a year, and only business could afford to have telephone facilities. By 1882 there were 3,000 names in the telephone book, and Miss Schmitt trained herself to know every subscriber by name. She worked from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., at $10 a week. The Brooklyn Bridge had been completed, and she lived in Brooklyn. Crossing the bridge would have saved her time getting to and from work, but there was still the notion that the bridge wasn't very safe, so she traveled by ferry.

In those days, she reflects, people who used the telephone spoke slowly, distinctly, and even a little formally. Each morning, among her other duties, she had to call her subscribers and inquire, "This is your daily test. Has your telephone given you any trouble?" The subscriber would say, "Not today. Thank you very much for calling." She thinks if operators called up every morning now, subscribers would scream, "Wha'd ya want?"

Working in the Nassau Street office taught Miss Schmitt how to key her voice to a proper pitch for telephone use. In those days it required three persons to complete a local call and five to connect the two central offices. "I soon found out I needed a strong voice, but not necessarily a loud one." The calls were shouted by the girls to switchmen—boys of 16 or 17—who plugged in control-board wires at the opposite end of the room. Sometimes the switchmen took time out to shout critical remarks back at the girls, for their voices, such as, "You sound like a tin pan!" Miss Schmitt made a business of cultivating the tone of voice which would cut down switchmen's criticisms. Its chief characteristic was resonance.

People used to go by the building and stare up at the windows in wonder, because of the noise that emerged from them. "What is it, a zoo?" "No, it's just the telephone company." Miss Schmitt says it was mostly the boys, talking back to the subscribers. The telephone business has changed since those days.

A good many of the boys talked themselves out of their jobs. When those who stayed were replaced by girl operators, the men were given different types of jobs. The girls who were operators didn't like to go out to lunch. People stared too hard at them in the street, Miss Schmitt says.

It was Miss Schmitt's idea to establish a training school for operators. In the early days there wasn't much an operator had to learn. But as the company got more subscribers it demanded good manners in operators, good tempers, and good clear speaking voices. In 1896 they made Miss Schmitt chief operator—the first position of its kind. That year marked the end of the male operators. The training system organized by Miss Schmitt is practically the one used today, and its basis was teaching the girl to use the voice with the smile. "It simply meant injecting kindness and unselfishness into your tones. Which is only another way of saying, give a courteous reply." She also taught the girls to use their lips to shape words, exercise their voices by breathing deeply and then exhaling on the word "sing," so that the word actually did sing when they spoke it. "Good diction, and a resonant tone under control were always the stock in trade of a good telephone operator," Miss Schmitt adds.

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Kennedys to Curtsy at Court

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, wife of the American Ambassador, will make her first court presentations tonight when she introduces her daughters, Rosemary and Kathleen, and five other American debutantes to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace.

The presentations also will be the first under the policy established by the new Ambassador, limiting them to permanent American residents in Britain. In the past about 30 American debutantes have been presented each year.

Ambassador Kennedy, disregarding the custom of wearing knee breeches at such functions, will wear evening clothes—long trousers, a tailcoat and a white tie.

He selected this costume two months ago for court functions. Embassy attachés attending the presentation will wear knee breeches, however. Besides the Kennedy's daughters, those to be presented are:

Mrs. Douglas Jenkins of Charleston, S. C., wife of the United States Consul General in London.

Mrs. Leslie Ammerton Davis of Port Jefferson, Long Island, N. Y., wife of the American Consul General in Glasgow.

Mrs. Warren Sewell Lockwood of Washington, D. C., wife of the Assistant Trade Commissioner at the Embassy.

Miss Virginia Lee Howard of Washington, D. C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raymond Howard. Mr. Howard is Assistant Treasury Attaché at the Embassy.

Miss Rosamond Harris Seidel of Providence, R. I., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Seidel. Mr. Seidel is Vice-President of the International Association of Petroleum Industries, London.

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Miles of material have gone into the crinoline skirts that will bring back old-time pictures of ladies tonight at the first court of the season in the crimson, gold and white ballroom in Buckingham Palace.

For one typical gown, 60 yards of white net, 10 yards of taffeta and 10 yards of chiffon were used.

Six girls worked 450 hours embroidering gold and silver stars worked in sequins on the skirt, which measured 20 yards around the hem.

Queen Elizabeth, who naturally sets the fashion, already has chosen several evening gowns with wide skirts—most of them lavishly trimmed with glittering embroidery.

Smart women are following her example and many court gowns, therefore, will have the 1938 crinoline skirt.

One of them was made from 6½ yards of gold lace with a feather pattern embroidered with gold and silver sequins and diamante centers.

Mill Forestry in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Expansion of the pulp and paper industry in Virginia in recent years has introduced new problems in forest conservation, Wilbur C. Hall, Chairman of the Virginia State Conservation and Development Commission, declared at Old Point Comfort, Va., in an address before the 63rd annual meeting of the American Forestry Association.

"The large amount of capital required to finance the construction and operation of a pulpwood-paper mill makes necessary a continuous supply of raw materials if this enterprise is to be on a sound basis.

"The pulp-paper industry can be a constructive force in building an added permanent prosperity to our communities, provided the same basic processes applied in modern agriculture are used in the management of our forest lands. In other words, timber must now be grown and harvested as a crop and action must be taken to prevent the stripping of all forest growth, young and old, that can be profitably used.

"With proper cutting practices, Virginia should be able to maintain its pre-eminent position as one of the leading pulp and paper producing States of the South. The opportunity exists here for producing material of pulpwood in very short rotations. Twenty to 25 years will produce large yields of thinnings of loblolly pine, which can be repeated periodically until it is desired to remove the remaining stand for either lumber or pulpwood or for both."

Mr. Hall stated that at the present time "it is considered that in the interest of an adequate State forest policy in Virginia, the ultimate area of State Forests should not be less than 1,000,000 acres, or approximately 7 per cent of the total forest area of the State."

Seattle Couples Study Marriage, How to Make Theirs Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A "Marriage School" recently conducted here was attended by engaged and married couples who paid their registration fee and took the eight-week course as seriously as they would have taken a business course. The School was a part of an adult education program and was conducted jointly by the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Seattle Council of Churches.

C. S. Wilson, Dean of the School, explains that it was approached from the affirmative angle and not from the failure approach. "Making the Most of Marriage" was the general topic.

Each session consisted of a lecture by a professor, judge, or specialist which was followed by the answering of some 40 written questions submitted by members of the class. The course opened with the sociological aspect of marriage, the family as a unit, and its place in society. The pathological phase with a discussion of divorce was second.

The eugenical, with a discussion of fitness for marriage, the biological, another treating of the parental side, the financial, and the pyschological were handled each in a frank and sympathetic manner. One of the important results, Mr. Wilson explains, is that through discussion a clearing up was made of difficulties which were found not to be unique or unusual.

The last subject of the course was the moral and spiritual phase of marriage conducted by Dr. J. Warren Hastings, pastor of University Christian Church in this City. "When all else fails," he said, "it is the spiritual bond which holds couples together, a love that originates in the heart of God."

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Defense Loan for Yugoslavia Boycotted by Croatian Faction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, May 11—Contrary to expectations prevailing in Serbian political circles, the Croatians, under their leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, have begun a vigorous campaign against the Yugoslav regime of Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch.

It was believed that Anschluss, by bringing the German Reich to the very door of Croatia, would make people here much more conscious of their dependence on Serbia and much more moderate in their demands for independence.

Most Serbian politicians even went so far as to assert that German expansion, including the occupation of Austria, was creating Yugoslav unity by forcing all South Slavs to join in a common defensive front, and Premier Stoyadinovitch made special efforts to get in touch with Croatian representatives.

Mutual concessions were expected and it was thought that arrangements for practical co-operation soon would follow. But events have taken an opposite course. Dr. Matchek has launched a course of action which his opponents say isn't far short of treason. He has advised Croatians to boycott the new state loan for roads and armaments and instructed them to withdraw all money from the State Bank so as to prevent the Government from laying hands on it.

In other words, Dr. Matchek has ordered passive resistance to the State in an extremely vital matter. He has told his people not to contribute toward national defense and his appeal is said to have met with remarkable success. Croatians are reported to be drawing their savings by the millions from the State Bank.

Besides that, Dr. Matchek made the laying of the cornerstone of the new economic institution, designed to embrace all Croatian peasants, the occasion for a speech calling upon his followers to take economic matters into their own hands and free themselves from the domination of capitalists and bankers.

Thus Nationalism is combined with vigorous Socialism, and in addition Dr. Matchek is trying to carry this fight against Premier Stoyadinovitch beyond the borders of Croatia into all Yugoslavia. He is appealing to peasants throughout the Country of every religious and racial group to join in the fight against the "banker and stockbroker, Stoyadinovitch." Political circles in Belgrade think Prince Paul, head of the Regency, may now imprison Dr. Matchek, just as Iron Guard leader, Cornelius Codreanu. Every day in Belgrade there are reports—so far false—of Dr. Matchek's arrest.

Hungary to Curb Nazis

BUDAPEST, May 11 (AP)—Nearly 100 Hungarian Legislators have delayed a demand for vigorous action against political extremists, particularly Nazis, upon Government assurance that energetic steps would be pursued against those who harbor "revolutionary dreams."

The Legislators, belonging to the Upper House, which has around 250 Members, had planned a formal resolution defining their attitude at a meeting last night.

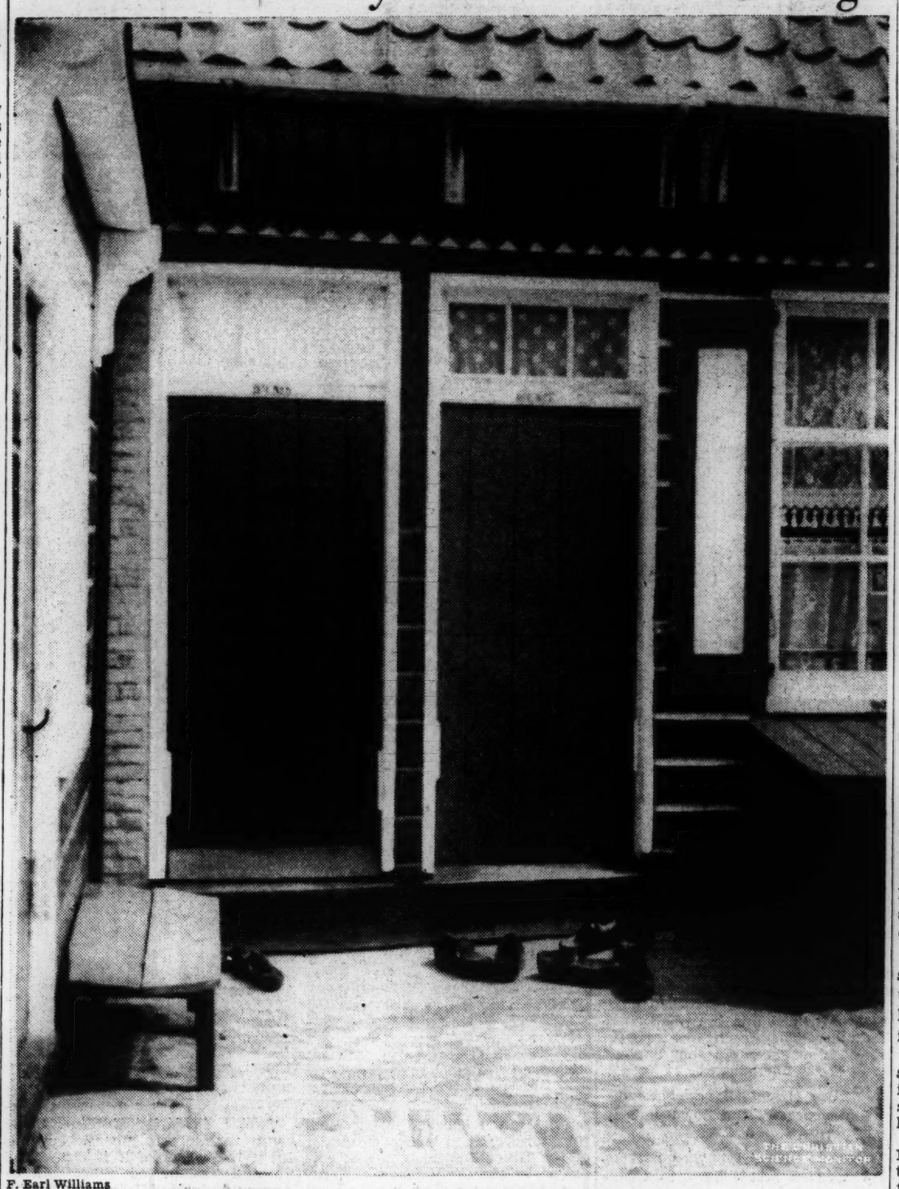
Agitation since Germany's annexation of Austria has made wide sections of the populace uneasy and there has been an expectant watch for "sudden developments."

Anti-Nazis have pointed their demands for a Government checkmate principally at the so-called "Hungarian Hitler," Ferenc Szalasi, retired General Staff Major whose followers are said to include many junior officers in the Army.

Major Szalasi's "Party of National Will" has been ordered suppressed, but there are indications that his movement, nevertheless, is continuing to expand. Some of Major Szalasi's opponents charge that he is quite openly recruiting a revotionary army in the heart of the Capital."

Count Julius Karolyi, leader of the anti-Nazi Legislators, was received by Admiral Horthy yesterday in a lengthy conference shortly after the Regent conferred with Koloman de Daranyi, the Premier.

A Holland Doorway Shows Its 'At Home' Sign



F. Earl Williams

Wooden Shoes at Threshold of an Island of Marken Cottage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wooden shoes at the threshold of a gaily painted house on the Island of Marken tell a story of the low stone quays which protect the little island from the waters of the Zuider Zee and of the flat-bottomed fishing boats—for the largest pair of wooden shoes, which belong to, let us say, Father van Brinker, clumped along the quays this very day to his work of fishing.

They picture the fertile hay fields where Mother van Brinker, in her white starched cap, walked her middle-size wooden shoes back and forth all day getting in the fine crop.

They picture a neat little garden and a very large windmill where the smallest pair of wooden shoes carried Junior van Brinker, in his baggy trousers and brightly striped shirt, to see if the biggest red tulip he had ever seen was any bigger and whether the giant arms of the windmill turned any faster.

This little corner of the Netherlands clings to the quaint charms of bygone days in Holland and calls many visitors from distant lands with the clatter of its wooden shoes.

Dogs Work as Hard as Men On Australian Sheep Ranches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT DARWIN, Australia — In this vast sheep-dotted Country the boundary-rider has two friends, his horse and his dog.

On large ranches, especially those which are hundreds of miles in area, the sheep dog has become an institution. Outback farming would be impossible without him. At shearing time when work begins before dawn and goes on until nightfall the dogs work the long days tirelessly until they receive their evening meal and a dented hat-crown full of water. They muster; they yard the sheep, draft them and take away the jumbucks, as the bushmen call the sheep after shearing.

But almost every task on a big sheep ranch is lightened by the aid of good dogs, and it is no marvel that the boundary-riders regard them with the greatest affection. The average owner treats his dogs well and takes every care that no injury shall befall them. In burr country, for instance, you will see them working with their feet encased in specially-made boots, while their liking for a tussle with snakes is rigorously suppressed. They are also called to heel at once if they begin chasing a kangaroo, as many a dog has been lured into a waterhole in this way.

When traveling in snake country you will see a musterer tying his dog to his bed to warn him of the approach of unwelcome visitors.

The dogs used are often collies, or half-breed collies, animals of high intelligence and with a tradition of sheep-herding. At the beginning seasoned animals are used to teach the youngsters where to go and what to do; the older dogs prove hard taskmasters and will snap at a frisky young pup who, in the excess of his enthusiasm at discovering the way he can scare sheep, begins to undo the result the experienced dog has worked hard to bring about.

Usually a ranch has a double supply of dogs, works them turn about and feeds them at night.

Besides collies the dogs used are mostly kelpies, with straight tail, keen, alert eyes and pointed ears. Often one dog can be left solely in charge of a large flock, and will bring them all in, nosing into the scrub for stragglers and needing no word of command from its master.

A "three-sheep dog" brings as high as $500 or $600, even the average all-round dog being worth at least $100, though very few men will sell an animal to which they are attached.

Throngs Welcome Hitler Home

BERLIN, May 11 (AP)—Cheering Germans last night gave a vociferous torchlight welcome to Adolf Hitler, home from his visit with Benito Mussolini to strengthen the axis of friendship linking 120,000,000 Germans and Italians.

Herr Hitler's special train rolled slowly into Lehrter Station between unbroken chains of torch-bearers lining 10½ miles of railway track into the Capital.

Berliners turned out by the thousands to take part in the welcoming pageantry that vied with the splendor shown the Führer during his six-day stay in Italy.

A manifesto from Field Marshal Hermann Göring spurred the Reich to show its gratitude to Herr Hitler for "concluding a steel axis from the Baltic to Sicily that defies all disruptive forces and is a sure guarantor of peace."

Marshal Göring, flanked in the station by an imposing array of National Socialist chieftains, greeted the Führer with assurances that "the German people followed every incident of your journey with glowing hearts."

He declared, "It is not a mere incident but a dispensation of the almighty gods that two such mighty statesmen have met in a friendship destined to be everlasting."

The 2½-mile route from the station to the Chancellery was lined with 360,000 men of army and National Socialist Party organizations. Swastikas and the Cross of Savoy, Italy's Royal House, fluttered from alternate flagpoles along the way. Colored lights glittered on both banks of the River Spree while powerful searchlights bathed the historic Brandenburg Gate and the Pariser Platz where illumined fountains played.

Canada to See British Art

OTTAWA, May 10 (CP)—Following the recent exhibition of water-colors by the Royal Scottish Society of Painters, a show of etchings, engravings, lithographs, wood-engravings, color-linocuts, and woodcuts from the British Society has opened at the National Gallery.

Fifty-two artists including recent youthful recruits from Glasgow have contributed to the selection of 122 prints embracing landscapes, religious subjects, portraits, book and fable illustrations, and living and animal studies.

Reminiscent of the contributions of old masters are the clean-cut engravings, "Women in Church," "The Bellringer's Wife," and "The Letter," by Robert Austin.

Small but exquisite in detail are Gwendolen Raverat's wood-gravings, "Crossroads," and "The Village Queen."

Three etchings, portraying the rugged Scottish landscape, by William Wilson are included in the collection.

After several weeks' display in Ottawa, the exhibit will be shown in cities across Canada.

Reich Attitude Seen Easing Toward Czechs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 11—The Reich's attacks upon Czechoslovakia for its alleged tyranny to Sudeten Germans, charges which have filled the press here for some days past, have momentarily given way to an attitude which suggests that Anglo-French action in Prague last week end may have helped to improve the chances of a peaceful solution to this dangerous and complicated issue.

Such an attitude naturally takes the form of telling Czechoslovakia that everything depends upon its realizing the urgent necessity of immediate and fundamental changes in its official standpoint toward the Sudeten Germans. According to well informed circles here, however, the past few days have seen strong hints to Konrad Henlein that he must keep certain of the wilder elements in his own Sudeten Deutsche party in order. This lends greater significance to the moderation that is visible in the official press.

Changes Demanded

The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, which generally is considered to be the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, in commenting on English diplomatic representatives' conversation here and in Prague last week end, writes that Britain has done all that it can to form an objective judgment in the Sudeten German issue.

Now the Czechoslovak Government must see that it is expected to initiate fundamental changes in an attitude which has hitherto been based upon the theories of the Versailles Treaty. The atmosphere in the Sudeten German districts, this comment continues, is interpretable only as a symbol for negotiations, not in the sense of aggravating the situation but of a courageous decision to grant demands for equal status immediately in accordance with the fundamental principles of true democracy.

Minorities in Poland

As Reichsführer Hitler and his suite returned last night to Berlin it is expected that the Sudeten German problem will now receive much attention here, particularly the various alternative lines of action suggested by the conversations with Mussolini, but whatever may be decided, hope and anticipation continue here that the desired end may be achieved without European co-operation.

Meanwhile the position of the German minorities in Poland attracts much more attention in the Reich press. Since Germany and Poland are bound by a nonaggression pact, treatment of this subject in press here is marked by the greatest restraint, but the dissatisfaction is apparent. Among the more recent complaints are those that in the schools in Poland, German teachers being replaced by Poles who do not properly understand either the German language or the German attitude. And further that the closing of the German section of the pedagogic academy in Cracow means that the only source of supply for new teachers of German has been closed.

Other press articles today condemn arbitrary measures and methods of the Polish authorities in the frontier areas which are declared quite incompatible with the minorities agreement of Nov. 5. These complaints, it is not difficult to forecast, will be made increasingly as the Germans in Poland themselves become more united. The move toward unity among the Germans already in process led by the Polish Senator, Kurt von Hasbach. Moreover, when the Sudeten German problem is settled, attention may turn more completely toward the Polish scene.

Prague Studies Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 11—Daily conferences of ministers and the presence here of Czechoslovak diplomatic representatives from Paris and Berlin together with the expected arrival of the Czech representativ at Rome during the next few days indicate Czech recognition of the urgency of the Sudeten German problem.

The main purpose of the present discussions, it is understood, is to seek to bring into conformity a formula for the solution of the nationalities problem which was worked out recently by a coalition of parties and embodies suggestions made by British and French ministers last week end. These negotiations are expected to continue throughout this week. The visit here of Frantisek Chvalkovsky, Czech Minister at Rome, is eagerly awaited as a report of the Hitler-Mussolini conversations naturally have an important bearing upon the Sudeten German issue.

New Irish Journal: A Scientific Study Of Eire's History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Recent publication here of a new journal—the first of its kind in Ireland—dealing exclusively with the scientific study of Irish history—marks a new step toward greater co-operation between Ireland's historians and teachers.

"Irish Historical Studies," as its name implies, aims to fill the gap between young students, fellow coworkers, and seasoned research workers, and also serve as a market for historical writings.

The joint publishers, the Irish Historical Society and the Ulster Society for Irish Historical Studies, were brought together by this common interest, and gained financial support for the enterprise from various Irish universities.

Their periodical contains two classes of articles. Many of the articles embody the results of original research or re-interpret accepted views in the light of new facts. In the other class is to be found articles on the scope and the teaching of Irish history; articles on research methods and problems, selected documents with editorial comment; critical bibliographies and guides to sources; annual lists of theses on Irish history completed and in progress in the universities; reviews of books and periodicals dealing with, or having a bearing on, Irish history.

Anglo-Irish Pact Expected to Pass The Lords Easily

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—The House of Commons last night approved Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's "peace with Eire" agreement at the third and final reading without a vote.

The Anglo-Irish Pact had been given preliminary approval May 5 also without a record vote.

Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, in recapitulating the arguments for the bill, said Britain would have kept control of three Irish ports where Britain had erected fortifications if the good will of Eire toward England had not been involved. Control of the ports reverted to Eire under the accord.

The measure now will go to the House of Lords, where it was expected to pass easily.

Mr. MacDonald told Commons one had "only to read the American press" to realize how the treaty "has contributed toward improving friendly relations" with the United States.

Historical Nuggets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"California History Nugget," a monthly publication just launched by the State Department of Education and the State Historical Association, is a new departure in the teaching of history.

Revel
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Trial 4 oz. jar, 50c; 16 oz. jar, $1.50—write to: Mack Bros., Miramar, San Diego, Calif.

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Racial Groups Aid Propaganda In Latin American Countries

(Continued from Page 1)

forced them into Fascism. If proof were needed that Fascism is the result of material pressures and is a state of thought rather than a racial heritage of any people, that proof is given in Latin America.

Many Italians in Argentina see little reason to excite themselves with Europe's struggles for power. At least 35 per cent of Argentina's population is of Italian lineage. If all of these Italians could be fired with Fascist zeal, Argentina would have a sizable minorities problem on its hands.

The south of Chile, and the south of Brazil, are other regions with large European populations, several hundred thousand Germans in these instances. There are an estimated 200,000 Germans, and about the same number of Japanese in and around São Paulo, in central Brazil.

Most of these colonies date from long before the present ideological struggle became acute. Some of the Germans and Italians have kept to themselves. Others have merged in the cultural stream of their adopted countries.

Now that Fascism in its several forms reaches across the world to hold its nationals firmly in the ranks, the cultural clash in Latin America has been intensified.

Clash of Theories

Most Latin-American countries have viewed themselves as melting pots, fusing diverse racial and cultural heritages into a new nationality. The racial theory of German National Socialism, and the emphasis on extreme nationalism in both Italy and Germany, run headlong against the melting pot.

Already there have been open eruptions over this issue. President Vargas is currently clamping a lid on Nazi activity among Germans in Brazil. Chile has steadily repressed excessive Nazi zeal, and forbids propagandizing on the radio.

In many cases the very intensity of Fascist propaganda leads to its own undoing. Germany, rebuffed in Brazil, is turning to measures designed to be less open to curtailment, but no less effective. There are only hints as yet concerning the line these new measures will follow.

Groups Split

It is an obvious advantage to the Fascist powers to have a highly organized, thoroughly loyal corps of cultural "shock-troops" in countries of Latin America. Yet this is exactly what Latin-American nations do not want. They want citizens. This means the surrender of Old World loyalties.

The German, Italian, and Japanese communities are caught in the maelstrom of this cultural conflict. They meet the storm by dividing into opposed and often hostile groups.

Long ago, many of them became Chilean citizens, or Ecuadorans, or Argentines, or Uruguayans. Others ardently retain their former allegiances and are swept into the new enthusiasms fanned by Fascism.

Beside the Pacific at Viña del Mar in Chile I saw the home of a German who recently renounced his German citizenshtp in protest against the Nazis. A little Chilean girl who had been taken to Germany to attend the camp of Hitler Jugend with children of many nations was told to drop the Chilean flag. She refused, and had to be sent home. This was told me by an official of the Chilean Government.

German Club Divided

In Guayaquil, Ecuador, the cleavage has become so sharp that the German Club has divided. The younger, more ardent nationalists have moved to another building.

Seeing the strife stirred by the presence of "colonies" or "minorities" within their borders, many Latin-American nations are shutting their doors to this type of immigrants. They are having enough trouble absorbing those already inside.

In the last few years, the problem of German and Italian immigration has been relieved by action of Germany and Italy themselves. Both nations want their manpower readily at hand. They have curtailed migration.

Even so, Brazil set up a quota system in 1934. It was aimed primarily at Japan, the only nation which at that time was financing emigration to Brazil. Japan takes full advantage of the quota. This allows about 3,000 Japanese a year to enter Brazil. The quota allowed each country to send new immigrants to the amount of 2 per cent of its nationals who had settled in Brazil during the preceding 50 years.

Farm Workers Sought

Brazil's new immigration law, just announced, seeks to attract agricultural workers. To this end, the 1934 restrictions are relaxed somewhat.

In general, Latin-American nations tend to exclude Orientals, but to do this in a less offensive way than the passage of an exclusion law. The United States, with its exclusion law, has aroused Japanese hostility. Latin America avoids this diplomatic affront, while effectively controlling Oriental immigration. There are various ways to do this, mostly through complicated entry requirements.

The feeling in Latin America is that Orientals introduce just one too many elements into the melting pot. The Japanese tend to remain in their own colonies, and not to be assimilated.

A Brazilian expressed to me the attitude of his country in these few words, speaking of the cancellation of the Japanese rubber concession in the Amazon region:

"The Japanese had one idea of it; we had another."

He meant that Japan viewed the colony as a means for advancing Japan's interests in Brazil. Brazil was looking for economic development and permanent settlers—citizens.

Fascist Colonies

Loss of Japanese or German nationality, and of Italian to a lesser extent, is the one thing not tolerated by the present regimes in Tokyo, Berlin and Rome. They cling to everyone who has a blood right or other possibility of adding to the manpower of expanding Fascist imperialism.

The Fascist drive for cultural influence in Latin America is peculiarly dependent upon the preservation of Fascist "colonies." Schools, clubs, newspaper publicity, propaganda in its many forms—all draw on the resources and energies of Germans, Italians, or Japanese in Latin America.

The disappearance of these colonies would leave the work of penetration in the hands of agents who would stand out as aliens. The semi-assimilated colony can work quietly and steadily. Its Fascist activity, if not too blatant, seeps gradually into the culture of a Latin-American nation.

At the Pan American Airport in San Salvador when I came to take my ship, a wedding party was arriving. Soon the bride passed me, and I heard her speaking German. Yet she looked Salvadorian.

She was Salvadorian, a daughter of one of the most influential families. Her husband was German. Intermarriage is very common in Central America, especially in Costa Rica, where there is a large German colony.

In Guatemala, the highly organized Nazi group, according to Germans there, numbers more than 2,000 in a German colony of about 6,000. Before the war of 1914-18, Germans had obtained large holdings in Guatemala. During the war, their lands were confiscated. Now Guatemalans tell you Germans are again in possession of the best fincas, or coffee plantations and other producing lands. A common method is to lend money, and then take over the land when the borrower cannot pay.

In a store window in San José, Costa Rica, an excellent sketch of Adolf Hitler caught my eye. It was done by a young boy. The Germans have woven themselves intimately into the social life of Costa Rica.

Both Italian Fascism and National Socialism scoff at democracy in the form now active in the United States, Britain, and the smaller democracies. They teach this. In Latin America, as elsewhere, they implant it in the child-thought.

Boy Scout Experience

Experiences of the Boy Scouts in Costa Rica write a cogent record as told to me by reliable observers. For reasons best known to themselves, the Boy Scouts of the United States have steadily refused to extend a helping hand to the Scouts in Costa Rica, and elsewhere in Latin America. The Costa Rican Scouts number about 280.

Meanwhile the Hitler Jugend, or Hitler Youth, assembled some 500 members. There is also an organization of German girls. The Italian Balilla has about 200.

The Scouts had a German, J. M. Kohkemper, as their National Secretary. He was expelled for stressing Nazi culture. Then he became leader of the Hitler Jugend, and was employed by the Costa Rican Government to teach physical culture at the Liceo, or leading educational institution. He also held a commission as Captain in the Costa Rican Army, paid a stipend as Hitlerjungmeister.

Jugend Gain Ground

About half of the Hitler Jugend are children of Costa Ricans.

The Scouts had been granted a mountain playground by the Government, at San Isidro Coronada. This year the tract was taken from the Scouts and turned over to the Hitler Jugend.

Twelve Costa Rican Scouts recently withdrew to join the Jugend. From this example it is clear that Fascism cannot be relied on to destroy its influence in Latin America by committing offensive excesses. It may bring down wrath upon itself, as it is doing today in Brazil and Argentina, but it finds other ways to attain its objectives.

Fascists are not conspicuously lacking in ingenuity. Their methods are bold and often cunning. Anyone who opposes the inner springs of Fascism, without rancor toward any nation, would do well to be on the alert to prevent Fascism's further spread in the Americas.

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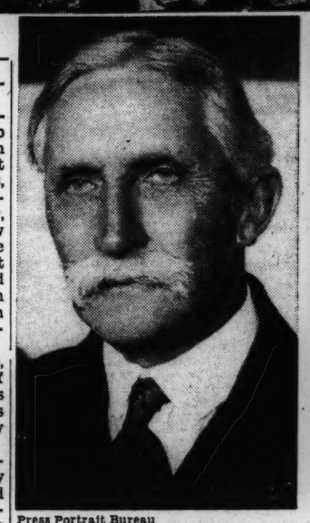

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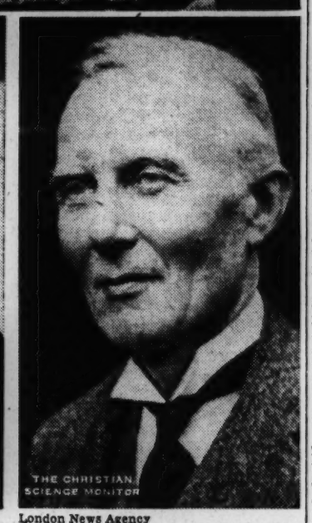

London News Agency
H. A. L. Fisher
Warden of New College, Oxford, and Debate Chairman

Plotters Posed as Guard at Vargas Palace

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 11 (AP)—Additional details on the revolt against the Vargas regime have been released as the tension here has relaxed.

The Integralist thrust at Guanabara Palace nearly succeeded. Witnesses said it might have worked had it not been for the quick action of the President.

Disguised as soldiers and sailors, the Integralists marched up to the palace, posing as the regular relief for the Palace Guard. The retiring guard apparently was deceived.

But the household staff, realizing what was going on, notified the President shortly after the spurious guard took over.

President Vargas summoned aid from the war, navy and police departments. Then, arming his family and the palace staff, he opened fire on the Integralists. Military and police relief parties quickly arrived and overpowered the rebels.

Thirty Integralists were arrested in the palace gardens, abandoning their vain fight after being held off by Vargas and the palace staff until troops and police arrived.

Police said one of the places attacked by the rebels was the residence of Joao Neves da Fontoura, former minority leader in the extinct Chamber. The assailants were repelled with gunfire.

While the Vargas forces were quelling the uprising, four Integralists clad in Navy uniforms took refuge in the Associated Press office. They had thrown away their firearms. In a short time they scurried out, seeking refuge elsewhere.

Police were unable to give any estimate of the number of casualties. They said "many" were killed and wounded, most of the casualties being rebels.

Integralist headquarters was captured easily as police and troops swept aside resistance.

Police said a large quantity of Integralist equipment, including wire cutters with which it was presumed they intended to disrupt communications, was confiscated. Police also said incendiary material was seized.

During the disturbance, two radio stations succeeded in sending reports anouncing a rebel victory. Police quickly took charge of the stations and arrested all persons found in them.

Police said there was no way of calculating the number of rebels.

While attacks were going on against the President's Palace and other Government buildings, another group of Greenshirts attempted to invade the residence of Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro, Chief of Staff of the Army. They also were repelled, as were other groups at the Ministry of War, the Army Arsenal, headquarters of Posts and Telegraphs and Fire Department headquarters. At the last-named place the rebels succeeded in starting a small fire, which was extinguished quickly.

Senhor Salgado, leader of the Integralists, has been a fugitive since March 18, when the government announced suppression of an Integralist plot to assassinate President Vargas and other officials. The party was outlawed soon after the November coup.

Model Law Drafted For Using Fireworks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 11—The use of fireworks should be forbidden everywhere except in strictly regulated, professionally operated public displays, a committee headed by J. Vincent Pyle, Iowa State Fire Marshal, reported to the National Fire Protection Association here today.

The Committee presented a model state fireworks law, approved by the Fire Marshals' Section Committee, the Committee on Pyrotechnics, and the Committee on Laws and Ordinances. This provides among other safeguards that "public fireworks displays shall be permitted only at least 200 feet from the nearest permanent building, public highway or railroad, or 50 feet from the nearest telephone or telegraph line or tree.

The Association is composed of industrial and Governmental fire and insurance experts.

Aliens in Latin America

Foreign colonies in Latin-American countries, according to best available estimates, include:

Argentina: At least 35 per cent of 13,000,000 population of Italian lineage, but most have dropped Italian citizenship and allegiance. Japanese, Germans, British, and Americans have small colonies.

Bolivia: White races form 12 per cent of a population estimated at 2,500,000, mostly Indians. About 6,000 Chinese, Negroes, etc. Growing colony of Japanese. Small German and Italian colonies.

Brazil: Total population about 47,000,000. Germany estimates 800,000 Germans in Brazil. This must include racial Germans, for estimates in Brazil give about 500,000 as Germans. Located in south, especially States of Santa Catherina and Rio Grando do Sul, and around São Paulo. Italians—nearly 1,000,000. Some estimates run to 2,000,000. Portuguese—about 500,000. Japanese—about 260,000, mostly near São Paulo, few in Amazon region. Syrians—1,000 or more. Many others from Near East.

Chile: Total population about 4,500,000. Many Germans, but largely merged in Chilean culture. Possibly 200,000 all told, concentrated in south. British—about 7,000.

Colombia: Population, 8,700,000. Small colonies of Syrians, Italians, Germans, British, Americans, totaling about 40,000.

Costa Rica: Population, about 590,000. Influential German colony of 2,000 or more.

Cuba: Population, 4,100,000. Americans, Europeans, Chinese, etc., total about 260,000.

Dominican Republic: Population, 1,500,000. Syrians and other small foreign colonies.

Ecuador: Population, 2,700,000. About 200,000 pure Europeans, rest mixed or Indians. Germans—about 5,500. Jews—about 600. Italians—colony of 1,000 with strong influence on Government.

Guatemala: Population, 2,400,000. Germans—2,156 with German passports, included in 6,000, most of whom came from 1890 to 1900. British—2,449, including many negro Jamaicans on banana plantations. Americans—1,500; Italians, 537; Japanese, 13.

Haiti: Population, 3,000,000. Foreign colony totals only 3,000.

Honduras: Population, 1,000,000. British—about 3,000, mostly negro fruit workers. Other foreign colonies small.

Mexico: Population, 19,000,000. Foreigners, about 150,000. Many Americans have left. Other foreign colonies fairly evenly divided. Japanese, 5,000.

Nicaragua: Population, 750,000. Immigration severely restricted since 1930. Foreign colonies relatively small.

Republic of Panama (not including the Canal Zone): Population, 500,000. German, Italian, and Japanese colonies small but influential.

Paraguay: Population, 926,000. Foreigners, about 50,000, mostly Argentines. Recent immigration of Germans, Poles, Russians, and Czechs.

Peru: Population, 6,500,000. Japanese, 45,000; Chinese, 7,000; Italians, 5,800; English, 2,250; Germans, 2,300; Americans, 1,250.

Salvador: Population, 1,700,000. Influential German community of about 500. Italians, Americans, and Japanese have small groups.

Uruguay: Population, 2,000,000. Active Italian colony. Fascist influence strong.

Venezuela: Population, 3,500,000. Many Spaniards and Italians. Little Fascist activity. Active American colony.

Equality of Opportunity Upheld as League Goal

The Future of the League of Nations
Third of Six Articles

By J. S. Braithwaite

who describes for The Christian Science Monitor a "cruising debate" in which some of Great Britain's most distinguished thinkers and writers on international subjects discussed significant questions of current concern.

There followed a day of Sabbath peace for our Hellenic travelers, except that the harbor of Messina having been reached, a visit to Taormina was the natural and inevitable thing to do. But there was no debate. To look across the ruined Greek theater of Taormina toward the snow-capped peak of Mount Etna, "its footsteps planted steadfast in the sea," is an experience not easily to be forgotten. This Greek open-air theater with its excellent acoustics recalls a civilization not less efficient than our own, but when we were told that at a later period the center of the auditorium had been walled off so as to provide for an arena for gladiatorial combats and fights with wild beasts, the natural and true deduction was that the decline of that civilization had been coincident with the growth of sensationalism and cruelty in the people and their rulers, and some of us became "thoughtful." And so back to the ship, and as the day faded, and the lights of the town and harbor of Messina began to come out, we steamed away through the Strait, with our course set for Greece and its islands.

Next morning the debate was resumed in earnest under the chairmanship of H. A. L. Fisher, Warden of New College Oxford, and author of some important books, including "A History of Europe," and the first to speak was Sir George Paish, a world-renowned economist and author.

This speaker, whose enthusiasm for a good cause is exceeded only by the background of knowledge and experience that he brings to bear on his study of it, bounded away like a hound from the leash in hot pursuit of any lukewarm or apathetic attitude that might be present.

This period, Sir George declared, marks a vital moment in the world's life. Mankind has never before been in such a condition of interdependence, and never has needed to learn the lesson of co-operation so badly as today. Rivalry, enmity, antagonisms are engaged in destroying world trade.

On the other hand transport has transmogrified the world, and every nation depends on the well-being of every other nation for its own well-being. Sir George described how he had tried in 1914 in his own way, by visits to leading men in Germany, France, and the United States, to convince them that war was inevitable unless they set their faces against it. Ex-President Taft alone had seemed to understand his message and to sympathize with it.

Today again the spirit of world domination is claiming our attention, and we must have a League which would stand against the aggressor nations. There must be an organization of some kind, if you are successfully to find an antidote for injustice, and give equality of opportunity to all. In Sir George's opinion the only question before us today is how much suffering do we have to have before right is established in the world, and he could see no other way to accomplish this end than by maintaining the League of Nations.

While President Wilson had been quite convinced of the need for the League, he had not succeeded in convincing the American people. But if the United States had come in then it would have ensured the peace of the world, Sir George contends. He thought, however, that America would come into the League and that before very long, because it is beginning to learn that the only way to recover from one's own difficulties is by making one's own contribution to the salvation of the world. National dangers, concluded Sir George, can only be overcome by working for the common good.

Wants Ideologies Reconciled

Then followed Mr. H. D. Henderson, Research Fellow in Economics, All Souls College, Oxford, and one time Editor of the Nation and Athenaeum, who regretted that he could find little consolation from the point of view to which we had just listened. For, said he, the attempt to reconstruct in this age a system that had passed away with the previous century was foredoomed to failure. In the nineteenth century the policy of "laissez faire," just allowing situations to unravel according to circumstances, was the prevailing principle, but in these days we didn't let well alone about anything. Instead we planned and controlled everything, which was the very antithesis of co-operation.

The question seemed to him to be whether it was now inevitable that we must have a decisive struggle between the dictatorial and democratic countries, and, if so, are we thinking of the League merely as a rallying point for the democracies. Surely the better way would be to find some plan by means of which the two ideologies can live and work together.

Maj.-Gen. Lord Ruthven, retired, thought that it would be helpful to try to look at the League question from the point of view of the man in the street, which he thought was about his level. People, like the man who cuts his hair, seemed to him to know quite a lot about the League of Nations, though probably coming to perfectly wrong conclusions.

"To begin with," Lord Ruthven said, "we have an idea that the whole affair was started by President Wilson when he was in Paris, and the idea was that all the nations of the world should join up to prevent another war." Then if anybody didn't play the game that awkward word "sanctions" (which seemed to mean "boycott") came into effect, and that probably meant going to war, but as the whole idea of the League was to stop war, it didn't seem as though the plan worked out as originally intended.

In fact, within the time available to him the speaker seemed to find that on the street level the outlook wasn't very bright for the League, and that the "lowbrow" wasn't finding it any easier to work out the solution than the "highbrow."

It remained for Sir Ernest Benn, a publisher and himself the author of numerous publications, to bring an incisive and witty contribution to the conclusion of the morning's debate. He maintained that out of a major folly must emerge a host of minor stupidities. Government in these days, he said, has become the very thing that government ought never to be, namely, the control of the mass mind, and the way the world was going at present we should finish up by having a single expert standing behind a microphone telling every single individual what he must do.

Thus in the place of the individual you would have the robot; in other words, centuries of enlightened stand against tyranny would be lost, and the best one could hope for was that one might perhaps be allowed to say what one liked, as long as one did what one was told to do.

Sir Ernest thought that the explanation of this must be that the war had wiped out so many of a certain generation that for 20 years society had consisted of women and old men, and although he had no complaint against the ladies, and would not deny them any rights, he thought this must be getting rather a soft age. The Wilson ideal for the League was stone dead, since it was no longer a League of all nations but a League of some nations to outflank Hitler.

"If you are going to say that the League is synonymous with Christianity then you excommunicate me," said Sir Ernest. He believed in fighting the good fight, and was very suspicious of pacificism, for he thought that most of the war talk came from persons with patent peace plans, and he regarded peace as "a state of mind," and not a document.

Holding these views, he felt that the League might be compared to the Aberdonian who boarded a tram and asked the conductor, "How much to the kirk?" "Two pence," replied the conductor. Whereupon the canny Scot jumped off the tram and ran as fast as he could to the next station. "How much to the kirk now?" he asked triumphantly as the tram came to a stop. "Three pence," replied the conductor, "you're going the wrong way."

Not displeased with the morning's debate, the company of debaters dispersed to resume the more intimate talks—by no means a minor feature of the expedition.

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Gambling Issue Opens Debate Over New York Constitution

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11—First sampling of citizen reaction to the work of the State Constitutional Convention today had produced evidence of a public interest that surprised leaders of the body with its extent and keenness. General apathy to the deliberations has been an assumption, but when the Constitution-makers opened the doors yesterday for the initial hearing on issues, the chamber became a crowded forum state-wide in scope.

The subject—lifting the State's basic law ban on gambling—is a highly controversial one, but has perennial public review in the Legislature, and the politicians had not expected anything like the civic vigilance that was represented. A close sequence of further hearings in other issues will test how inclusive is this attentiveness to the redrafting.

Opponents of removal of the anti-gambling provisions of the Constitution found their head and front in the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Albany. The State Council of Churches, the Society for the Prevention of Crime, the New York State Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Greater New York Federation of Churches and other religious and reform groups.

Keeping Money at Home

The proponents were equally vocal from the ranks of politicians, New York City officeholders and businessmen, with Irwin Steingut, of New York City, Minority Leader in the Assembly and author of one of the proposals for legalized lotteries, focussing the argument from this side of the contention that a constitutional gaming clause would keep in the State money that now goes into the coffers of foreign Governments.

From the favoring side, came wholesale discounting of the evils of gambling, with a full book for "safe and sane" regulation and a summing up by Mr. Steingut that "whichever proposition is accepted by the body, I am perfectly satisfied to leave this case to the court of last resort—the people."

It appeared yesterday afternoon that all roads led to Albany to deliver up a complete cross-section of views for and against the proposition to legalize lotteries, to fund State slum-clearance and unemployment relief expenditures. The debaters packed the hearing, and for four hours the presiding Bill of Rights Committee, headed by Supreme Court Justice Harry E. Lewis, New York City Republican, listened to the pros and cons in which it appeared that only the voice of the Roman Catholic Church was silent. That diocese had served notice, however, that it is reserving statement pending study of the arguments.

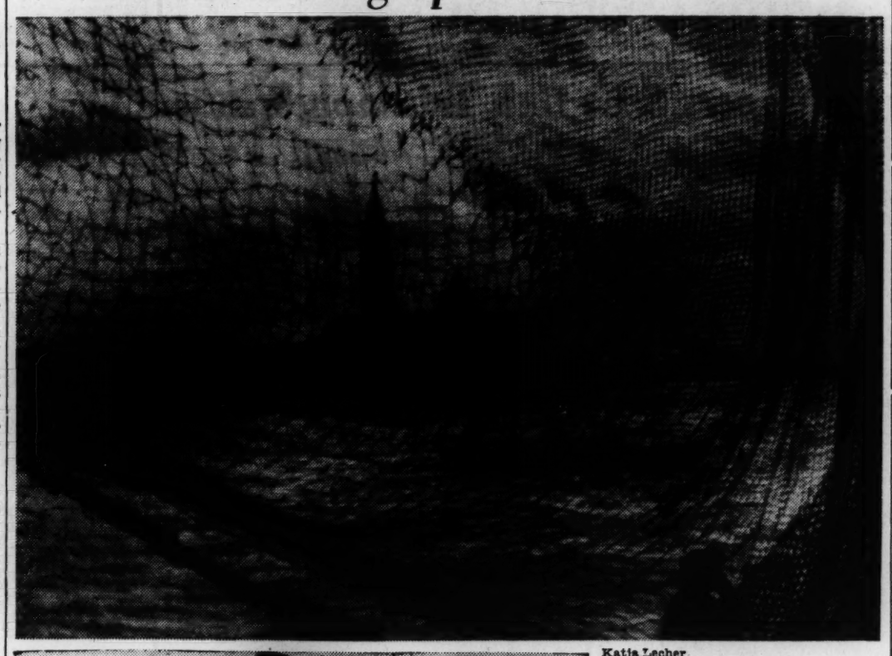
The prohibition against gambling was placed in the Constitution by the convention of 1821, but prior to that time lotteries were a customary recourse of the Government for defense, education and charity.

Military Hearing

The opposition denounced the plan as one which encouraged a "moral scandal of the worst order"; as an entering wedge that would make all law enforcement harder"; as "leading to exploitation and fraud," declaring it would weaken the authority of the State to deal with any form of gambling.

The best—not the worst—must go into this basic document, these speakers pleaded; to further gambling was the antithesis of the import of the general welfare clause.

Women Photographers Hold Exhibit



Katja Lecher
"Even Song"
Camera Study by Katja Lecher Being Exhibited in the Second National Photographic Salon for Women at Philadelphia

J. Levis Earnshaw
"Scherzo"
Exhibited at the Second Annual National Photographic Salon for Women by J. Levis Earnshaw

PHILADELPHIA—The growing importance of women in developing the artistic possibilities of the miniature camera field is strikingly exampled at the Second Annual National Photographic Salon for Women, which remains open to the public through May 14 at the N. W. Ayer Galleries on Washington Square, Philadelphia.

Enlargements shown represent the work of women photographers in many parts of the world, along many different lines. Striking light effects and camera angles are especially notable.

The show is sponsored by the Miniature Camera Club of Philadelphia, which is said to be the largest organization of its kind in the world. Miss Doris W. Heller is the Salon Secretary.

Cloisters to Show Public Treasures of Medieval Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—A rare addition to the art world will be open to the public here May 14 following formal dedication of the Cloisters. Here is housed the rare collection of medieval art which the Metropolitan Museum of Art has acquired and housed at Fort Tryon Park, high point of Manhattan Island.

The official opening of The Cloisters was attended by ceremonies in which tribute was paid to the men who have made this enterprise a reality, and especially to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Rockefeller Gifts

George Blumenthal, President of the Metropolitan Museum, outlined events which have made the Cloisters a reality. First he paid tribute to the nucleus of architectural and sculptural fragments originally owned by the sculptor, George Grey Barbard, who passed on recently. These were the inspiration of the Museum extension and are incorporated in it. Then he told of Mr. Rockefeller's gift to the Metropolitan in 1925 for the purchase and maintenance of this material: his gift a year later of 41 sculptures from his private collection: his donation in June, 1930, to the City of New York of a tract of land of about 56 acres, which, subsequent to its landscaping was named Fort Tryon Park: his additional funds for the erection of the present Cloisters, and contributions to the collections.

Mr. Rockefeller, in reply, depreciated his part in the undertaking as being "purely financial and therefore relatively insignificant." He spoke with admiration of the "training, taste and patience which enabled James J. Rorimer, Curator of Medieval Art and now Curator also of the Cloisters, working with the architect, Charles Collens, to achieve a perfect fulfilment of plans.

Mayor Expresses Praise

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia said he could find nothing to criticize. "I consider it the most beautiful of all the City parks," he said, "and it is magnificently climaxed by the Cloisters."

Robert Moses, Commissioner of Parks, stressed the increasing love of beauty by the public and the substitution of "radiant living for drab duty."

"If the people of New York," he continued, "gain new courage from this park and the Cloisters, they will not have been built in vain."

Inspection of Building

At the close of the ceremonies guests inspected the building, composed of two chapels, four cloisters, one chapter house, six halls and an arcade, all enriched by architectural elements, sculptures, carved woodwork, paintings, stained glass, and tapestries.

Among treasures housed by the Cloisters is the series of six tapestries presented by Mr. Rockefeller, called the "Hunt of the Unicorn," dating from the Fifteenth Century and coming either out of France or Flanders. Of these, Mr. Rorimer says in his book on the Cloisters: "In design, in the beauty of their coloring and in the intensity of their pictorial realism, they form the most superb ensemble of Fifteenth Century tapestries in existence."

Race Track Law Waits on Voting Of N. J. Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 11—Reform forces in New Jersey began mobilizing today to defeat the proposal to legalize race track gambling when it comes before the voters in the form of a referendum at the next election. A bill authorizing the referendum has passed the Assembly and is now awaiting action by the Senate, where its passage seems assured. The approval of the measure by Gov. A. Harry Moore also is expected.

The State Racing Commission, Democratic-controlled, which was set up in 1933, would be the administrative agency for the regulation of pari-mutuel betting at race tracks in New Jersey. This Commission, headed by William F. Burke, Union City Democrat, was authorized by a legislative enactment for "corporations for racing and breeding and improving the breed of horses." Other members are William H. Cane, Hohokus Democrat, and Harry Hackney, Atlantic City Republican.

The Commission had a brief period of supervisory activity when dog racing was conducted under a pari-mutuel system.

Terms of all three Commissioners expire on Dec. 6, but Governor Moore will have opportunity to reappoint them or insure a Democratic-controlled Commission for the next five years. The Commissioners serve without salary, but are to receive expenses. They also have the appointment of a Secretary. Robert A. O'Brien of Jersey City now holds this job.

Under the 1933 law, the Commission has exclusive power to license tracks for the conduct of running or trotting races. It has power to appoint its own special force to operate within the grounds, although normal powers of other peace officers in the territory are not superseded.

Amendments will have to be made to the law, because it contains no provision for part of the gambling proceeds to revert to the State.

Chicago Girls School 'Mayor' Organizes a Cleanup Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There's a girl mayor in "Flower City." The comptroller, clerk, and aldermen, are girls, too. The population of their city? Some 2,700.

"Flower City" is the Flower Technical High School for Girls here. Under its municipal set-up the girls are learning first-hand what good citizenship is, and the communities having them as residents a decade hence ought to profit.

One of the mayor's recent duties was to address the school assembly pep meeting during the cleanup campaign that all Chicago public schools participated in. "Let us begin first of all on ourselves," she urged with businessiike formality and poise, "by sweeping away our laziness."

To make their own school more tidy before going farther afield, the Flower Better Citizenship Committee, made up of aldermen, dropped pieces of paper about the school building and watched to see how many "citizens" picked them up. By actual count 516 passed them by.

"Too many," commented the school newspaper, and asked: "Are you a Dorothy-Drop-It, or a Wanda Walk-Over?"

Flower's cleanup campaign this year was patterned after a western roundup. Cowboy neckerchiefs, rope bracelets, and tags in the shape of "Ten Gallon" hats, furnished fun, color, and stirred up activity.

Cleanup songs composed by the students were sung at assemblies. A favorite, to the tune of "The Last Round-Up," was:

"We're heading for the spring roundup
Tra La, La, etc.
Gonna saddle our brooms and mops and ride.
So long old dirt it's time for you to hide.
We're headed for the spring roundup.
Get along dirty floors get along, get along.
Get along, dirty walls, get along.
Get along, little brooms, get along, get along.
And clean up attics, basements, and the rooms.
We're headed for the best cleanup.
We're gonna fight old man dirt away.
No more trash, no more filth in the way.
We're headed for the spring roundup."

The school's "city council" consists of an alderman from each of its 86 divisions (35 or 36 pupils in a division). The aldermen make proposals when they observe something out of keeping with the ideals of the school, or when they have new ideas to suggest. If too radical, such proposals of course end in the council meeting.

Canada's Doors 'Wide Open' To Capable Danish Farmers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—When K. C. Sidenius, Copenhagen manager for the Cunard White Star Line, arrived here to confer with Canadian Government immigration authorities with regard to the possibilities of facilitating the entry of experienced Danish farmers into Canada, he was assured by F. C. Blair, Director of Immigration, that "the doors are wide open" for such colonists.

The Dominion has always had a warm welcome for people from the Scandinavian countries and, previous to 1930, was going to considerable lengths to encourage their immigration.

The census of 1931 showed that there were 34,000 Danes, 81,000 Swedes, 93,000 Norwegians and 20,000 Icelanders resident in Canada. Since then unemployment conditions have necessitated more restrictive entry regulations, but Scandinavians still are arriving by several thousands annually The preferred class are farmers and farm laborers. They are expected to arrive with approximately $1,000 in cash, except where they have friends already established in Canada, when only half that sum or less is required.

The new colonizing scheme, as explained to immigration officials by Mr. Sidenius, emanates in Copenhagen, where Bundgaard Neilson and a committee are proposing to emigrate surplus population to Canada under Government control. After investigation they have chosen certain districts in northern Ontario as having conditions similar to those in Denmark, particularly in the vicinity of Elk and Wahnapatie Lakes. They suggest that the first party of 250 should be stationed near Sudbury in camps prepared in advance and should be self-supporting by cutting pulpwood for mills.

Mr. Sidenius was advised that officials were not aware of paper or pulp companies being willing to finance such settlemnt and that otherwise Canada would be reluctant to open the doors to general labor of which there is a surplus. However, officials are willing to be convinced, and any guarantee of financial assistance in settlement would receive the heartiest support.

Denmark today produces the finest type of agriculturist in the world, declared Mr. Sidenius. He explained that South America, realizing this, and needing experienced mixed farmers, is spending large sums in the Danish press advertising advantages South America offers to Danish families for settlement purposes. Venezuela, in addition to granting free ocean passage from Copenhagen to La Guaira to farmer families, will grant them sums equivalent to $2,500 Canadian dollars for the purchase of land, farm equipment, stock, and household furniture.

While differences in climatic and racial conditions existing between northern Europe and South America would appear to be a great obstacle to this scheme, said Mr. Sidenius, private investigations undertaken by the Danish Government on behalf of its nationals show that those families who have already gone to Venezuela have been able to adapt themselves in a satisfactory manner. The Argentine authorities are also active in Denmark, he said, and will shortly open an elaborate bureau for immigration propaganda purposes.

British Caterers Study U.S. Foods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—Provided with much first-hand information on apple pie, flapjacks, baked beans, and other preferences of the American palate, 55 British hotel men and caterers are bound for Southampton, England, aboard the Queen Mary today, after a tour of hotel and restaurant facilities on the Atlantic Coast.

Personal observations regarding American food and accommodations in the leading cities are expected to assist them in meeting the wishes of tourists from the United States.

The party left Liverpool on April 22, calling at Belfast en route to Quebec, where they were entertained by the Provincial Hotel Association. Subsequently they visited Montreal, Ottawa, and Niagara Falls before entering the United States to see Washington, Atlantic City, Princeton, N. J., and New York City, where the final three days of the tour were passed. Members of the group were guests of leading hotels here.

Among those making the tour were G. C. Ratcliff, Vice-President of the Torquay Hotel Association; W. Purvis, Managing Director of the Palm Court Hotel, Torquay; Edwin Hotz and Robert E. Hotz of the Hotz Hotel Trust, India; Mrs. Charles Llewellyn, Chairman of the Eastbourne Hotel Association, and Mrs. Pauline White, of the Hotel Cecil, Delhi, India.

Business Fear Halts N. J. Housing Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 11—"Uncertain" economic and financial conditions throughout the United States have halted work on Palmer Square here, $4,500,000 project of the Princeton Municipal Improvement, Inc., a private enterprise, headed by Edgar Palmer, Chairman of the Board of the New Jersey Zinc Company. Work was started on the project in August, 1936, and some of the buildings, including a tavern, heating plant, motion picture theater, apartments, and stores on the west side of the square are now in use.

"We hope that there will be an improvement in underlying business conditions so that our construction program may proceed without undue delay," officials of the group said.

Phone Call Costly When Fire Comes

LOS ANGELES, May 11 (AP)—Someone made a $20,000 telephone call here yesterday. H. F. Manhold, manager of an ice company, said it cost him that amount when his plant burned because "gossipers wouldn't get off the line" to let him call the fire department.

Bar Group Rebukes Hague

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—Methods employed by the Frank Hague Administration to curb free speech in Jersey City stood rebuked today by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in a resolution severely condemning attempts of police authorities in the New Jersey community to "kidnap" and "deport" speakers whom they regard arbitrarily as undesirable.

Adopted at the Association's annual meeting here last night, the resolution obviously referred to a recent incident in which Norman Thomas, national Socialist leader, was forcibly ejected from the State after he attempted to address an audience in Jersey City. Action on the resolution, which was submitted by O. C. Wierum, one-time member of the Executive Committee, was unanimous.

While it was conceded that attempts to make a public address in Jersey City upon a subject looked upon with disfavor by Frank Hague forces might have violated a municipal ordinance, the speakers should at least have had an opportunity to be heard in a court of law, according to the resolution.

The association re-elected Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, as its President. Vice-Presidents elected were Emory R. Buckner, John Kirkland Clark, Albert G. Milbank, Walter H. Pollak, and Otto C. Wierum. Charles H. Strong was named Secretary and George L. Shearer, Treasurer.

In his presidential address, Mr. Stimson praised the work of the Bar Association in helping to defeat efforts of the Roosevelt Administration to reorganize the United States Supreme Court. He also voiced gratitude for the work of the Grievance Committee in attacking accident fraud cases, an investigation which cost the Association $17,000.

The defense of the Supreme Court, Mr. Stimson declared, was one of the historic battles fought on behalf of constitutional government. Highly important to the ultimate defeat of the court plan, he said, was the work of the Association's Special Committee on Federal Laws.

Membership in the Bar Association increased from 3,775 to 3,861 during the year, partly because of the addition of 14 women members under the plan adopted a year ago for their admission. Women now belonging to the association were listed as follows:

Susan Brandeis, Mary Chase Clark, Margaret May Burnet, Julia Van Dernoot, Catherine Noyes Lee, Dorothy Straus, Edna Rapallo, Rosalie L. Whitney, Emelyn Laura Mackenzie, Florence Perlow, and Leonore Blanchard Stoughton.

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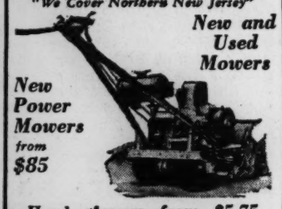
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Comeback of Double X Creates Widespread Interest—Ouimet on Way to England

Jimmy Foxx Setting Pace For Big League Sluggers

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Foxx is currently pacing major league sluggers. The big first baseman is coming back with one of his biggest years—perhaps his best since joining the Red Sox. The boys are talking about him in the grandstand. You can here them on the bench and in the clubhouse. Not only is Jim's batting average soaring high above that of last season, but he is getting balls around the bag that escaped his mit through the disappointing campaign of 1937.

Foxx was handicapped in the early part of last year, playing many times when a less courageous athlete would have been at home listening to the radio. He is that type of player, never complaining and always ready to work. But at the close of the race the records revealed a startling drop in his stick average He finished 49 points below his lifetime mark of .334. Despite this decline, however, he managed to drive in 127 runs.

Seven Home Runs

This year the veteran is off to a sensational beginning. In the first 20 games, in 76 official trips to the plate, he has tagged rival hurlers for 14 singles, three doubles, two triples and seven home runs. He ranks ahead of the field in homers, including sluggers in both leagues. His amazing total of 34 runs batted in paces the majors by a comfortable margin. Jim's closest competitor in this highly-regarded department is Mel Ott of the Giants, with only 22.

At this date last year, Foxx had appeared in only eight games. From the stands, cash customers were criticizing his .118 hitting mark. He had only one four-bagger, together with six runs driven home. After opening day, when he came up with two hits in four tries for a .500 percentage, his average never once reached the .300 level.

Since the opening day of the current race in the American League, Foxx has gone hitless on just three occasions. In every other game he connected at least once. Twice he has hit two homers in a single contest. In his club's most recent five encounters with Detroit, St. Louis and Cleveland, Jim has propelled 14 runners across the plate.

Lighter Bat

Foxx recently attributed his 1937 decline to the fact that he was swinging too heavy a bat. Where he carried a 38-ounce bludgeon then, he is now pounding opposing pitching with a 34-ounce stick. Jim says his longest homer of this season was hit at Fenway Park on May 1, off Philadelphia Luther Thomas. The ball cleared the netting atop the fence in left-center.

At the further risk of boring you with figures, it is interesting to note that at his present pace, Foxx would drive in more than 250 runs over a 154-game schedule. Hack Wilson set the major league record when he drove in 190 for the Cubs in 1930.

The Chicago White Sox, who open a two-game series at Fenway Park this afternoon, have been slowed down by injuries. Luke Appling, Joe Kuhel, Monte Stratton and Clint Brown—all regulars—are out of action for indefinite periods. Handicapped to that extent, the Windy City club came here with only seven games won and 10 lost.

Third in 1937

You may remember that in 1936 and '37, Jimmy Dykes brought the White Sox home in third place. Last Winter he supposedly strengthened his team by getting Marvin Owen and Gerry Walker from the Tigers, and trading big Zeke Bonura to Washington for Joe Kuhel. To date, the market has not done well by Jimmy.

♪ ♪ ♪

Last year the Red Sox had trouble with the White Sox. They dropped 12 out of 22 to Dykes. It was the only western club to hold an edge over the locals.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lefty Grove went after his fifth straight mound triumph this afternoon. Jack Wilson will try for his second tomorrow.

♪ ♪ ♪

Johnny Marcum was warming up for yesterday's game when rain started to fall, but now must wait until Friday or Saturday, unless Manager Joe Cronin needs a relief pitcher before then.

♪ ♪ ♪

Either Marcum or Ostermueller could pitch today, but Cronin does not want to break up the rotation of Grove and Wilson. Lefty and Jack are his aces.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cronin will probably keep Leo Nonnenkamp in right field as long as the team continues to win. It's the old story—never break up a winning combination.

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the reasons for Foxx's unusually high total of runs batted in, is the getting-on-base averages of both Roger Cramer and Joe Vosmik, who precede Jimmy in the batting order.

♪ ♪ ♪

Because of the consistent slugging of Foxx, Cronin—who bats behind the first baseman—has driven home only nine men this season. Jimmy generally cleans the bases before Joe gets up to the plate.

♪ ♪ ♪

When the Red Sox leave for the West next Monday, Emerson Dickman will stop off for a day at his home in Buffalo, N. Y.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Harold S. Vanderbilt's America's Cup yacht, Ranger, launched at Bath, Maine.

American Walker Cuppers Seek 10th Triumph

Wide World

Members of the United States Walker Cup Team Pictured With Officials of the United States Golf Association. The Team Sailed at Midnight, May 10, Aboard the Bremen. Left to Right Are (Front Row): Reynolds Smith, Johnny Goodman, Ray Billows, Marvin (Bud) Ward, and Fred Haas. Rear Row: Harold W. Pierce, Vice-President of the U. S. G. A.; Johnny Fischer, Francis Ouimet, Captain of the Squad; Charles (Chuck) Kocsis, Charles R. Yates, and A. M. Reid, President of the U. S. G. A. Reid Did Not Sail

U. S. Golf Team Feels Confident On 'Cup' Quest

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Uncle Sam's youngest Walker Cup team packed its bags and headed for England last night confident to a man it would retain the cup emblematic of international golf team supremacy and possibly bring back the Britisn amateur championship.

Led by the veteran Francis Ouimet, non-playing captain, eight of the nation's greatest amateur stars assembled for the odyssey. They were Johnny Goodman, Johnny Fischer, Charlie Yates, Fred Haas, Ray Billows, Charles Kocsis, Reynolds Smith, and Marvin (Bud) Ward. The two team alternates, Tommy Tailer and Don Moe, figured they would be just wasting their time under circumstances and did not go.

Captain Ouimet was optimistic over the prospects of retaining the Cup that never has been taken away from the American team. "We'll be meeting some strange golfers, as I understand the British have shaken up their team," he said, "but all the boys have been playing fine golf over here and I think we can keep up our winning streak."

Every player excepting Haas was in fine physical condition and even Haas's injury didn't bother his golf swing.

Though Captain Ouimet refused to guess how he would line his team up for the doubles and singles at St. Andrew, June 3 and 4, Goodman, Ward, Fischer, and Billows were regarded as sure competitiors in both events. Those four have been burning up the courses on this side in practice. Before he left Omaha, Goodman shot 11 out of 14 rounds in the 60's while Ward has been burning up Garden City Golf Club, one of the toughest layouts in the land. Yates also has been scoring well, shooting 64 and 65 at East Lake, Atlanta, before coming here for the getaway.

All the Walker Cup players took plenty of clubs along as the sky's the limit in Scotland. Goodman was the only member of the squad to take a supply of the smaller golf balls which they will use over there.

The team arrives at Southampton, Eng., May 16, and will drill at Prestwick, Scotland, until the British amateur, May 23-28, at Troon. All the players will try for the British amateur title.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

Colby vs. Maine, rain.
Colgate 13, Clarkson 0.
Mass. State 8, Conn. State 1.
Rutgers 6, W. & M. 3.
Tufts vs. Holy Cross, rain.
Manhattan vs. N. Y. U., rain.
St. Lawrence 13, Middlebury 3.
Norwich vs. Vermont, rain.
Providence 8, New Hampshire 1.
R. I. State 5, Northeastern 3.

Lacrosse

Penn State 13, Cornell 5.
Pennsylvania 7, Lafayette 3.

Tennis

Colgate 6, Hamilton 4.
Bucknell 7, Albright 2.

Golf

St. John's 5½, N. Y. U. ½.

Loses Only One Game

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody dropped only one game today as she defeated Miss H. R. E. Bullen, 6—1, 6—0, in the third round of the North London tennis tournament.

Boston Four-Ball League

	Won	Lost
	Points	
The C. C.	40½	19½
Oakley	33½	26½
Woodland	32	28
Brae Burn	31½	28½
Wellesley	31½	28½
Winchester	31	29
Commonwealth	29½	30½
Charles River	28½	31½
Wollaston	25	35
Weston	17	33

Results Yesterday

Woodland 10½, Brae Burn 4½.
Wollaston 8, Winchester 7.
Oakley 8½, The Country Club 6½.
Wellesley 8½, Charles River 6½.
Commonwealth 10½, Weston 4½.

Norfolk County Women's Golf

	Won	Lost
	Points	
Needham	25	11
Highland	23½	12½
Furnace Brook	23	13
Sharon	18½	17½
Thorny Lea	18½	17½
Brockton	14	22
Walpole	12½	23½
Norfolk	9	27

Results Yesterday

Needham 10½, Furnace Brook 1½.
Sharon 8½, Brockton 3½.
Thorny Lea 9, Walpole 3.
Highland won from Norfolk by default.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

National League Has Closer Race

To one who sat around the Hot Stove League all winter, the current major league baseball picture seems slightly tilted. Everything isn't turning out as predicted at the annual Chicago meetings.

For instance, whatever happened to the National League's new "dead" ball? And where are the low-score pitchers' battles that were supposed to develop therefrom? Perhaps somebody has changed labels on the white pellets.

National in Front

While the American League has established the reputation of being the hitting circuit, figures can be produced that prove differently. In 78 games to date the junior league has piled up 1445 base hits, but in 79 contests the National presents 1479. The National has four men who have hit five or more home runs. The American has only three. The National also has three men who have driven in 20 or more runs, while the rival circuit has just one.

The reason? One guess is as good as another. Only the manufacturers of the baseballs can tell how the present ball compares with that in circulation last season. If it is less lively, the National has advanced considerably on attack.

All during the winter the boys were discussing the supremacy of the Yankees; what could be done to minimize their superiority over the American League and all of baseball. In pre-season predictions a majority of the scribes spoke lightly of the probable one-sided pennant race in the American, featuring the Yankees. The Tigers were given a slim chance, with several "ifs" attached. The start of the race was the signal for seven clubs to begin fighting for second place. The Yanks were in a class by themselves.

American Race Close

These same critics predicted the old story in the National—a close struggle from the opening whistle to the finish line.

But consider the respective standings. The first four clubs in the American League are Washington, New York, Cleveland and Boston. With seven straight victories behind them, the Senators are holding a slim one-game lead over the field. The Yanks and Indians are tied, each with 13 won and seven lost. The Red Sox, featuring a surprising offense, bring up the rear of the first division with 12 and eight, just two games in back of the leading Senators.

In the National, the supposedly tight duel is fast fading. This morning the Giants were in front by a 4½-game margin. The Cubs were in second place, but without Dizzy Dean. The Giants shape up as the strongest team Bill Terry has managed. Unless a new contender arrives soon, the Terrymen are prepared to walk away from the field.

After a day of inactivity, the Giants continued their series in Chicago yesterday and came up with two straight over the club that is expected to give them an argument in the flag race. Harry Gumbert held the Cubs to five hits and received great support from his mates at bat and in the field. The leaders have won four in a row.

The Boston Bees, although kept idle in Pittsburgh, jumped up one notch in the standing. The Hub outfit leaped over the Cardinals, who lost to the Dodgers, 10 to 2. Luke Hamlin pitched this game and was helped considerably by Ernie Koy's four hits. At Cincinnati, the Reds defeated the Phillies.

Scoring three runs after two had been retired in the eighth inning, the Senators kept their streak intact yesterday by beating the St. Louis Browns, 8 to 6. Vito Tamulis, formerly of the Yankees, was the victim of the uprising. Relieving Buck Newsom, the left-hander was pounded for five hits and gave two walks in 2⅓ innings. Buddy Lewis hit a homer for Washington.

New England Bowling

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., May 11 (AP)—Men's and women's singles marks fell last night as participants smashed through the maples in the third annual New England Duckpins Bowling championship.

Mamie MacDonnell of Thomaston rolled 358 bettering the tournament high mark last Sunday of Alice D'Lugo of Bridgeport who posted 355.

Tony Fransen of the United Coal team, New Britain, got a 416 total topping a 412 made previously by Jack White of New Haven.

In team scoring the United Coal five of New Britain rolled 1,706 and the Morgan Recreations of Hartford 1,755.

In girls teams' scoring the Chiappini Five of New Britain rolled 1,481; Park Recreations of Hartford 1,405; Capitol Girls of Hartford, 1,238 and the Rogers Five of New Britain, 1,419.

Naval Academy Awards

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Sixty-nine athletes and nine managers have been awarded their varsity letters for winter sports at the Naval Academy. Included were:

Boxing: E. M. Luby, Jr., Ulster, N. Y.

Fencing: V. P. Depoix, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Gymnasium: M. T. Sawyer, Gardner, Mass., and S. E. Ellison, Reading, Mass.

Wrestling: R. F. Dubois, Naugatuck, Conn.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Harry Gumbert, Giants—Tamed Cubs with five hits, all singles, and clouted two himself in 5—1 defeat of Chicagoans.

Dusty Cooke, Reds—Got four hits, two of them doubles, in five trips to plate to lead way in 7—3 trimming of Phillies.

Ernie Koy and Luke Hamlin, Dodgers—Koy banged out two doubles and two singles, while Hamlin turned back Cardinals, 10—2, on seven hits.

Rick Ferrell, Senators—His triple and double drove in four runs as Nats turned back Browns, 8—6.

Great Britain Advances

HARROGATE, England, May 10 (AP)—Great Britain's youthful Davis Cup team just managed to turn back Rumania 3 matches to 2 in their first-round series of the European zone competition yesterday.

Going into the final play, the British held a 2-1 lead. O. Schmidt squared matters, however, by defeating C. M. Jones, 6—3, 6—1, 0—6, 2—6, 8—6. R. A. Shayes, who beat Schmidt on Saturday, saved the day for the Britons by whipping Cristea Caralulis in straight sets, 6—3, 6—0, 6—3.

The victory entitled the British to meet Yugoslavia in the second round at Zagreb.

Golf Entries Smaller

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Indication that the entry list for this year's national open golf championship will be considerably smaller than the 1937 record total of 1,402 was seen yesterday in the U. S. Golf Association's revelation that only 275 entries have been received.

Since entries for the championship, to be played June 9-11 at the Cherry Hills Club, near Denver, Colo., do not close until next Tuesday, May 17, the U. S. G. A. still is hopeful of seeing that number raised. Half of last year's entries were received in the last two days before the deadline.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Boston Braves bought Outfielder Joe Mowry from Minneapolis.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	17	3	.850
Chicago	13	8	.619
Pittsburgh	11	9	.550
Cincinnati	11	11	.500
Boston	7	9	.438
St. Louis	8	11	.421
Brooklyn	8	13	.381
Philadelphia	4	15	.211

Results May 10

New York 5, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 10, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 3.
Other game postponed.

Winners Last Year Are Back For Harvard-Yale Meet Again

The Harvard and Yale varsity track and field teams which will compete in the Harvard Stadium Saturday in their forty-fifth annual meet retain a total of 103 of their 135 points scored a year ago when Yale won at New Haven, 68½ to 66½.

The Saturday meet will find Yale favored going into the competition with pre-meet paper rating, but Harvard athletes are hopeful that with the advantage of familiar Soldiers Field and the Stadium they will be able to give maximum performances, making a closer meet and possibly an upset.

The meet a year ago was one of the most thrilling from a standpoint of competition in the long history of the track and field classic. The Yale victory broke a string of three-straight Harvard wins.

Yale retains winners of five first places of a year ago, while Harvard retains 3½. Additionally the two colleges have the four pole vaulters, Bliss and Harding of Yale and Pettinger and Herrick of Harvard, who tied for first place. Harvard's half first place is represented by Bob Haydock, who tied with Johnny Badman of Yale, now graduated, in the high jump.

Veterans Return

Outstanding among the veterans who are returning are Gardner Millett of Yale who won the 100 in 9.9s. and the 220 in 21.2s. to set a new dual meet record in the 1937 games. Yale also has Frank Curtis who did 49s. in the quarter mile, Hunt Ethridge who did 23ft. 9in, in the broad jump and Ben Holderness who won the mile in 4m. 25s.

Bert Litman of Harvard won both the javelin and shotput a year ago, John Herrick won the discus, Bob Haydock tied in the high jump and Capt. Alec Northrop won the half-mile in 1m. 55.4s. and placed second to Holderness in the mile.

Both teams gained competent athletes from the present sophomore class. Yale has two exceptional hurdlers in Jay Shields and Ted Day, a strong miler and half-miler in Bill Watson who won both events against the Harvard freshmen last year and Tom Lussen, a pole vaulter. All four were members of the combined Harvard-Yale track and field team which competed against Oxford-Cambridge last July.

Harvard on the other hand has an equally gifted group of sophomores, among them George Downing and Howard Mendel, shotputters; Mason Fernald, hurdler; Jim Lightbody, quarter-miler; Fred MacIsaac, pole vaulter, and Gene Clark, miler. A seventh Harvard sophomore, Torbert Macdonald, who won both sprints against the Yale freshmen last year is out of this competition with a pulled muscle.

Two Stars Missing

Yale reported out of New Haven last night that Coach Frank Kanaly expects to have full strength and a fit squad to compete against Harvard. Al Mills, varsity low hurdler who was out of competition this year, is the only Yale man who will be missing on Saturday. Harvard, with the exception of Macdonald, will be at full strength.

The freshman teams also are to compete, their track events sandwiched in with the varsity events. Varsity field events will start at 1:30 p. m. and the track events will begin at 2 p. m. The final event will be run at 4:35 p. m. All track events will be finals except that trials will be necessary in both the high and low hurdles. Each college is limited to an entry of three men for an event.

The meet will be a feature of the heaviest home week end scheduling of the Harvard spring sport season. The varsity baseball team is to meet Columbia in an Eastern Intercollegiate League doubleheader at Soldiers Field starting at 1:30, the teams to play two six-inning games. On the Charles River Harvard varsity and freshman crews will row against Cornell, Syracuse and M. I. T., the freshman race being scheduled to start from below the Cottage Farm Bridge at 3:30 p. m., the junior varsity race at 4:15 p. m., and the varsity race at 5 p. m.

Brown to Enter A Full Team In N. E. Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. May 11—Brown will be represented by a full team of 29 men with 59 event-entries in the 52nd New England Intercollegiate track and field championships which will be held on Brown Field, May 20 and 21.

Brown's major bid will be made with Capt. Ben Horowitz, New England titlist in the shot two years ago and second last year; Antone Singsen, broad jump titlist two years ago; Victor Bernstein, second in the broad jump and a finalist in the 100 last year; Kenny Clapp, brilliant sophomore hurdler and sprinter; John McLaughry, sophmore hammer and discus ace; Henry D. S. Chafee, sophmore sprinter; Bob Clark, second in the high jump last year; Sherwin Kapstein, javelin veteran; and Chet Constable, consistent winner in the quarter and 220 dashes. Clapp has been running under wraps through a portion of the early season meets to fully recuperate from the pulled tendon of the winter season, but he is expected to cut loose in this meet. Bernstein, likewise, has been resting, due to an old football injury, but will be out to score in both the 100 and broad jump in this title meet.

Brown's entries:

100-Yard Dash—Kenneth D. Clapp, Henry D. S. Chafee, Victor Bernstein, David F. R. Howe.

220-Yard Dash—Chafee, James C. Constable, Joseph S. Finkelstein, Howe and Bernstein.

440-Yard Dash—Constable, Finkelstein, Lloyd E. Ohlin, Frank M. Warren and Henry A. Klie.

880-Yard Dash—Klie, Charles R. Winterrowd, Ohlin, James S. Nicol, Constable, and Leo Loeb.

1-Mile Run—Winterrowd, Loeb and Ohlin.

2-Mile Run—Frederick H. Greene and Ohlin.

120 Hurdles—Antone G. Singsen, Robert B. Clark, and James W. Holt, Jr.

220 Hurdles—Clapp, Singsen, Clark and Holt.

High Jump—Nicol, Clark, Singsen, Milton Ladd and Myles L. Grover.

Broad Jump—Bernstein, Singsen, Ladd, Clark, Grover.

Pole Vault—William N. Donaldson, Robert W. Leonard, George D. Krause.

Shotput—George L. Mawhinney, Capt. Benjamin Horowitz, George Larkowich, Francis W. Rollins.

Hammer Throw—Calvin Gordon, John J. McLaughry, Rollins.

Discus Throw—McLaughry, Horowitz, Mawhinney, Larkowich.

Javelin Throw—Eugene F. Verdery, 3d, Sherwin J. Kapstein, and Larkowich.

Athletics Sell Peters

PHILADELPHIA, May 11 (AP)—The Athletics have announced the sale of Russ Peters, an infielder, to Atlanta of the Southern Association. The price was not announced. Peters played shortstop for several days following the injury to Skeeter Newsome early this season, but failed to make good. He came to the A's three years ago from Albany of the Eastern League.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	15	7	.682
Cleveland	13	7	.650
New York	13	7	.650
Boston	12	8	.600
Chicago	7	10	.412
Detroit	7	11	.389
Philadelphia	6	12	.333
St. Louis	5	16	.238

Result May 10

Washington 8, St. Louis 6.
Other games postponed.

Jacobus Wants To Classify Pro Golfing Ranks

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP) — A sharper cleavage in the ranks of professional golfers, putting the tournament troupers on one side of the fence and the teaching pros on the other, was recommended today by George Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers Association.

Jacobus made his recommendation as contestants gathered for the annual Metropolitan open championship, which starts tomorrow with more than the usual array of touring stars. The group includes Harry Cooper and Sam Snead, Jacobus' cofavorites to succeed Jimy Hines as champion; Horton Smith, Jimmy Thomson, and Lawson Little.

U. S. Open Champion Ralph Guldahl also is in the field, but he recently took a job in the Metropolitan area and cannot be considered a touring pro for this event.

If Jacobus' suggestion were followed, the top-notch pros who really dominate competition winter and summer would stick to that and to exhibition matches. They would not be permitted to have club affiliations. The others, except for occasional tournament appearances, would make it their business to handle club jobs properly.

"Expansion of the summer and winter circuits in recent years," said Jacobus, "has helped stimulate golf interest throughout the country. But it also has drawn pros away from their club jobs to such an extent that more and more club officials and members are complaining.

"It's part of his job for a pro to play in enough tournaments to prove to his members that he's worth his salt. It's something else again to have him play in so many that members who want instruction have to get it from assistants.

"Sooner or later that's going to hurt the pro himself."

Meanwhile Jacobus was unable to decide between two of the top troupers, Cooper and Snead, as his choice for the three-day, 72-hole Met open, the event that each year gets the summer season under way.

It will be played at Fresh Meadow, where Gene Sarazen won the U. S. open in 1932.

"Both Harry and Sam were hitting the ball more consistently than any of the others this winter," Jacobus supported his choices. "Both are really mechanical marvels. One reason I'd like to see Sam win, though, is because he had such a disappointment in this event last year, when he shot a record 65, then saw it rained out."

In addition to Cooper and Snead, crack contenders for Hines' crown are the defending champion, Guldahl; Smith, Thomson, Little, Paul Runyan, Vic Ghezzi, North and South winner; Frank Walsh, Frank Moore, and Ben Hogan, young Texan who, like Guldahl, is making his tournament debut as a Metropolitan district pro.

Sail in Queen Mary

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—The United States Wightman Cup team, which will meet Great Britain for the women's international tennis team championship, sails today in the Queen Mary. The Wightman Cup matches will be played at Wimbledon, June 10-11.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, donor of the trophy, will be in charge of the team as nonplaying captain. She will be accompanied by Alice I. Marble, Dorothy May Bundy, and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan. Helen Jacobs, Helen Wills Moody and Gracyn Wheeler already are in England.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	13	3	.813
Buffalo	9	7	.563
Baltimore	10	8	.556
Jersey City	10	11	.476
Toronto	7	8	.467
Montreal	9	12	.429
Rochester	7	11	.389
Syracuse	4	9	.308

Result May 10

Montreal 9, Jersey City 4.
Other games postponed.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	15	5	.750
Minneapolis	10	6	.625
Indianapolis	11	7	.611
St. Paul	8	7	.533
Toledo	10	9	.526
Louisville	6	10	.375
Milwaukee	5	13	.278
Columbus	4	12	.250

Results May 10

Kansas City 8 Indianapolis 1.
Minneapolis 4, Columbus 2.
Toledo 8, St. Paul 6.
One game postponed.

Around The Hub

Sending Francis Ouimet to England as captain of Uncle Sam's Walker Cup team is doing more than placing the nation's chance to win in good hands—it means sending an emissary of good will. Ouimet, Gene Sarazen, Lawson Little and Bobby Jones are U. S. golf names well known in the British Isles.

Boston is more than pleased to call Ouimet its own. The genial golfer makes friends easily and keeps them. During his long activities in golf, including two national championships, he has served the game well and knows and appreciates its indebtedness.

As the boat harboring the Walker Cup team left New York last night Ouiment served as non-playing captain. He has played or held some official capacity with the team since the beginning in 1922. The Cup has been competed for nine times and the Americans have always won. This is the 10th competition.

♪ ♪ ♪

Too bad Herb Gallagher had not taken Frank Meehan under his wing for pitching a couple of seasons ago. This is Gallagher's first year of coaching the Northeastern varsity and he turned the elongated football, basketball and baseball player from a first baseman and utility star into a pitcher. Throwing a deceiving underhand ball the big fellow has surpassed expectations. He beat Boston College recently and lost a five-hit game to Rhode Island State yesterday through erratic support.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rain raised havoc with college sport activity in many parts of New England yesterday. The college tennis was washed out at Hartford and the ball games between Holy Cross-Tufts, Maine-Colby, and Norwich-Vermont also gave way to inclement conditions.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wollaston Golf Club is becoming the helping-hand course to young golfers. The course facilities have been made available for the fifth annual interscholastic championship June 9 and 10. Jack Gray, Wollaston pro, granted use of the course to Jack Donahue, North Quincy coach and South Shore representative. Jack Burke of Peabody is director.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Rhode Island Rams, who edged out Northeastern, 5-3, yesterday, took on Boston University at Nickerson Field this afternoon. Bob Leahy was scheduled to twirl for the Terriers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Along with the college regatta on Saturday the Charles River Basin will be one busy place housing the American Henley regatta as well. The schedule for Saturday, as announced by Forrester A. Clark, president of the Union Boat Club, bills six events, to be followed by the three college races.

♪ ♪ ♪

The American Henley program will start at 11 o'clock in the morning and the time schedule will be as follows:

11 a. m.—Association singles.
11:30—Quadruple sculls.
12 noon—Double sculls.
1:30 p. m.—Championship single sculls.
2 p. m.—Club eights.
2:30 p. m.—Stewart's Cup for senior eight.

W. M.

Czechoslovakia Will Protest Cup Decision

PRAHA, Czechoslovakia, May 11 (AP)—The Czechoslovakian Lawn Tennis Association has decided to protest to the Davis Cup Committee at London against the decision of the referee at Zagreb Sunday awarding Yugoslavia the victory in its first-round series with the Czech team.

The Association pointed out that the captains of the teams previously had agreed to play only until 7 p. m.

At that time the last singles match was in the last set after Demeter Mitic of Yugoslavia and Cejnar of Czechoslovakia had divided the first two. The Czechs wanted to hold to their agreement and Cejnar refused to continue the match when a dispute arose. As a result the referee awarded the match, and with it the series, to Yugoslavia.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(First Three and Ties in Each League)

Batting

(Based on 40 or More at Bats)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Trosky, Indians	19	61	20	27	.443
Medwick, Cardinals	12	48	4	20	.417
Hayes, Athletics	16	44	6	18	.409
Dickey, Yankees	17	59	10	23	.390
Rosen, Dodgers	19	57	11	21	.368
L. Waner, Pirates	18	71	11	26	.366

Home Runs

Foxx, Red Sox	7
Greenberg, Tigers	6
Keltner, Indians	5
Goodman, Reds	5
Ott, Giants	5
Leiber, Giants	5
McCarthy, Giants	5

Runs Batted In

Foxx, Red Sox	34
Ott, Giants	22
Marty, Cubs	20
McCarthy, Giants	20
Dickey, Yankees	19
Keltner, Indians	18

Stanford Elects Zonne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, May 11—Philip W. Zonne '39 has been elected captain of the Stanford University basketball team for next year. He played forward on this year's Pacific Coast Conference championship team and his home is in Los Angeles.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Diego	23	16	.590
Los Angeles	21	17	.553
Hollywood	20	18	.526
Portland	20	18	.526
San Francisco	20	19	.513
Sacramento	19	19	.500
Seattle	19	21	.475
Oakland	13	27	.325

Results May 10

San Diego 5, Hollywood 4.
Los Angeles 9, Portland 5.
Seattle 4, Oakland 2.
San Francisco 9, Sacramento 3.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Kennedy's, Summer & Hawley Sts, Hub. 2195

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This Shallow Channel

IT SHOULD have been clear to me from the beginning that there was something in the wind. For there was an odd reluctance in my neighbor Lee, so that I repeated my assertion.

"We ought to deepen that channel, Lee. It's always too shallow, when the pond lowers."

"Maybe," Lee said at last. "Or perhaps we should make it wider."

I watched clean shavings curl under Lee's plane. Here, in his barn, he was fitting a new keel to his skiff; I thought of my own small craft, fresh painted and trim. Soon, as every year, we'd be taking them down Lee's cartway, through his hillside pasture to the pond. And while rain fingered the barn roof, and drew a gray-green veil over the valley, we had looked forward pleasantly to long evenings of drifting between the scattered islands and quiet coves. But something should be done about that channel from Lee's small bay.

"Why widen it, Lee?" I persisted.

HE EVADED; "OH, either way," and chuckled. Odd, he said, how one thing led to another. Here was a rainy spring day and he, a sober New England farmer, spent it in patching up his skiff, on the barn floor. And all because the other day he'd had business in Cambridge, and had come home along the Charles. He told me of that—of the singles and eights on the winding, wind-ruffled river, the coach's launch following. The sweeps dipping, the water swirled in dark whorls; and here he was. He shook back his thatch of sun-bleached hair, fingered his plane.

"Sort of pleasant, that. I drive that way often. Runners plodding along the river, lacrosse and baseball beyond the fence of Soldiers Field. Takes you back." He shot me a whimsical look. "Ever want to go back, do you?"

Those, I said, were almost fighting words. I wasn't a Harvard man.

Lee drawled: "There are worse places. But I mean back in general. Back to books, and classes. I do, now and then."

"You've been hearing from your class secretary. A reunion coming?"

LEE MADE A wry mouth. He'd never been to a reunion; he'd rather remember things as they had been. And while he remembered, and the slow rain drifted beyond the barn doors, my thought drifted back to a northern campus in the long green twilights, to the drowsy May classes, the sings, the final dignity of the Senior fence. How remote, how queerly small, it all seemed now!

Lee said softly: "I liked it. But now—it all seems oddly humorous. I don't mean what we did; that was immensely serious. But the whole academic world, as I look back on it, now seems faintly absurd."

I knew. It had been good. But now I saw my distant years as time spent in a vacuum, an air-conditioned chamber. The academic world, I said with conscious neatness, revolved in a luminous void, or rarefied atmosphere. It had been stimulating, yes; but now I remembered chiefly its odd remoteness, its detachment from life.

LEE CONSIDERED THAT, bored two holes and countersunk them, fumbled for screws as the cows regarded us gravely with patient, luminous eyes. Rain dimmed the valley, cleared again; there was a breath of cool sea scent mingling with the good smell of cattle.

"A world of different meanings," he said carefully. "Events, words, symbols, had a certain definition; but outside that charmed circle they had quite another."

I agreed. And there, perhaps, was the seed of this humorous tenderness with which we looked back on this odd little world. About the academic habit of thought, there was a childlike quality; it moved in a perpetually fresh spring sunlight of wonder. Anything might be true; one could argue on this side, then on that—and prove both. Nothing seemed sure in that world, save unsureness.

"It wasn't solid," Lee murmured. "You couldn't get your teeth into it. I liked it, and still do. In a world in which anything might be possible, there was an Elizabethan freshness, a constant sense of the unexplored. But impractical." He chuckled. "I get 'em here—these experimental agriculturists. All starry-eyed over this and that. Why not try it? But whether or not there's a dollar in it—"

There, perhaps, was the point of difference, the point that made that small academic world faintly absurd. There, dollars didn't matter. But outside, they did.

WE BROKE OFF there. This was a day for barns, too good for indoors, yet too wet for outdoor work. I knew that Jim Kibbee had seen me from his shop, as I came up the hill; now he came in, and shook drops from his shapeless brown hat, and swung his lank legs from the grain chest. We heard of cold frames, and of a shingling job in East Village; Jim waggled a straw between his lips and criticized Lee's work in the light of remembered dories, "down the Harbor." You take a dory, now, and there wasn't a sweeter model nowhere. Lee smiled faintly at me; down the Harbor, in that distant Avilion of Jim's youth on the Maine coast, was his small and remembered academic world.

But Jim had business. He told Lee: "Your man Bardwell wants I should dig him his cellar. You figure, I'd strike ledge?"

Lee asked: "Where's he staked out?"

"Twenty foot this side the old pine. I do'know, but my guess is the ledge dips. May strike boulders, though."

"One way," Lee said, "of finding out. Dig."

My thought stirred. The old pine—the ledge—this could be that small hilltop beyond the old road; Lee's knoll from which, on still summer evenings, we looked out over the pond, the valley. And I said: "What's this? Not your land, Lee?"

He said: "Yes," reluctantly. "Told you last winter that I might sell it. No use to me, and the offer was good. I've sold the whole ten acres, the hilltop, the land running down to the pond."

IT IS DIFFICULT to account for my instant sense of loss, of resentment. Perhaps a dozen times a year we neighbors went to this small hilltop of Lee's, to talk, and speculate, in the cool shade of the great pine, to watch the valley and the pond below. Now that was over; this would be enclosed, and built upon. Something pleasant had passed; never again would we ski here under the high winter moon, or watch the sun sink and the amethyst haze deepen toward Apunack. And I didn't like it, at all. I said stiffly:

"That cuts us off from the pond, then."

"No need," Lee said. "Bardwell said he'd be glad to have us use the lane, the cove."

"You'll like him," Jim told me.

They could well be pleased over this. But I wasn't, unfortunately, in the cellar-digging business. Nor had I ten acres of land to sell. Lee winked at Jim, and said: "Old Dan'l Boone used to move on whenever anyone settled within five miles of him. He didn't like crowds." It seemed that I was being childish in this. But was I?

"But you don't like it either," I said. "The truth now; come clean."

Lee grumbled: "I don't like selling land." and Jim sighed: "We had some good times there, evenings." And we looked at one another, puzzled. This meant money to Jim and Lee, yet they too were reluctant about it. But why? What was there in us that resisted change?

THEN LEE RUMPLED his hair, and said shrewdly, slowly: "You know, I'm not so sure about that academic attitude. Is it so queer, so foolish after all? I mean this: Here's something we should welcome. This land has been idle for years; now someone will use it. Yet I debated for months before I sold, and neither you nor Jim like it. Look here, Jim; you ever want to go back Down East—back to the Harbor?"

Jim said simply: "Every spring. You take it with boats fitting out, planting going on—boys-oh-boys, that was living! Why don't I?" He considered, shook his gray head. "'Twouldn't be the same."

"That's it," said Lee. "We lose that eternal spring, that Elizabethan freshness, that sense that anything may be possible. We want to go back. But we don't dare. And we console ourselves by thinking that all that was oddly remote, and quaint, and out of the main current. But was it? Or do we get out of the main current, later?"

I said: "Then it isn't dollars after all, Lee," and he shook his head, said: "Something more."

"Too many for me," sighed Jim. "What I'm wondering about is what kind of neighbor this Bardwell's going to make."

And Lee nodded, and said: "That's it. That's just it. Sort of afraid, all of us. Afraid of the unknown. Why?"

DANIEL CHASE

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Stitchery

Moving fingers, bended head,
Eyes intent on colored thread,
Play of stitch on silken screen,
Ivory, rose, and apple-green,
As the silver needle paints
Lady, knight, or haloed saints.

Alphabet on homespun cloth,
Sustenance for greedy moth,
Latin mottoes wrought in gold
On scarlet stuff or satin fold,
Canvas samplers, faded brown,
Quiet hands have laid them down,
Leaving on embroidered page
Manners of another age.

KATHERINE VAN DER VEER

The Name of Gold

RESERVE the name of gold for gold,
And having named the thing be done.
Be glad that nothing else is gold,
Not flower, leaf, fruit, moon, or sun.

Let each be color to itself.
Or let whoever must compare
The thing he loves to something else
Find something comparably fair.

ROBERT FRANCIS

By Courtesy of the Brooklyn (New York) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADAME LA COMTESSE ADÈLE DE TOULOUSE-LAUTREC:
A Portrait by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec

HENRI DE TOULOUSE - LAUTREC, French artist of the latter part of the nineteenth century, is better known for his posters and lithographs than for his work in oils. He excelled more as draftsman than as painter.

Influenced by his countryman and contemporary, Degas, and by the then newly apprehended sense of design in Japanese and Chinese art, he nevertheless applied with bold originality the sharp and succinct line. Cynically and with worldly wisdom, he depicted the Paris he saw and knew. His later work was expended almost entirely on the night life of Montmartre.

Far removed in quality and characterization from the sophistication and sometimes sordid realism of those later years, is the composition here reproduced—a drawing of his mother, made by the artist at the age of eighteen. Here is revealed the tenderness and filial devotion of the young painter, as yet uncontaminated by harsher contacts. Here are foretold his manifold abilities, with the gracious curve, the swinging pattern, compact in form and instinct with feeling.

The subject does not appear to be idealized. It is a portrait of a lovely mother, seen through the clear, affectionate eyes of her young son. The head is poised, the face serene, quiet hands comfortably occupied, thoughts dreaming off behind downcast eyes, disclosing no dull placidity of temperament, but the momentary tranquillity of a vital nature in repose.

This impression of mental activity, behind the exterior calm, evokes a warm response, stirs a question—Just what are those thoughts, so unruffled yet absorbing?

The original portrait is a recent acquisition of the Brooklyn (New York) Museum of Art.

Two Weeks Alone

IT WAS Catharine Bosworth's wish to spend their two weeks' honeymoon at some point distant from Boston where both she and her husband might be intrigued by a change of scene. She had therefore selected the Narragansett House at Rye Beach, New Hampshire, and thither the young couple repaired. She could not have made a happier selection or one more temperamentally suited to them both.

The following is a letter written to the author by George Apley at this time.

Dear old Will:—

Thank you very much for everything. I am feeling like an old married man already. Though the Narragansett House is rather "swell" it is at the same time comfortable. I am a little glad and I think Catharine is, too, to be such a long way from friends. Hardly anyone here knows us and though Portsmouth is near by, Portsmouth is not as closely knit as Boston. I have a sense of great freedom looking at the sea. Catharine says we never really knew each other until we came here, and I am inclined to agree with her. In the morning we generally go for a long walk whether it is raining or not. In the afternoon we drive, although the local livery is very expensive considering what they give us. At teatime we read Whittier and his descriptions of this part of the country chime in very well with our mood. In the evening when Catharine is not busy writing "thank-you" notes for our presents I read to her out of Emerson, while she starts crocheting a bedspread. This consists of a number of squares which she will eventually sew together. She needs a hundred and sixty of these squares and has finished eight. When I told her it would take a long time to finish she said that there would be a long time to finish it in, and I daresay she is right.

We are moving to Mulberry Beach next week. Catharine's mother has been through a number of old trunks in the attic, looking for curtains. She found there some of her grandmother's brocade curtains, which Mrs. Bosworth had entirely forgotten. They were better than the ones she had intended to give us but as she had forgotten them entirely, she decided to give them to us at any rate. You see, Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth came yesterday and are now staying with us at the Narragansett House. Catharine is pleased, because two weeks alone is rather a long time. . . .—From "The Late George Apley," by JOHN P. MARQUAND. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Mastering the Evil Propensities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVENTUALLY every individual must awaken to the great fact that to express goodness is an art, deserving of vigilant effort in its attainment. Those forced to reconstruct their characters and lives according to the law of God, good, may take courage in the divine promises (Isaiah 1:18), "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow;" and (Ezekiel 18:21), "If the wicked will turn from all his sins that he hath committed, and keep all my statutes, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall surely live, he shall not die."

To love good is to walk with God, that is, to reflect the perfection of God. Thus one countervails evil beliefs, eliminates selfish, sinful thinking, listlessness, and complaining. One who chooses any other sort of living dooms himself temporarily to pettiness, uselessness. But mortal folly cannot forever deprive one of the conscious realization that Life is God, and that man is ageless, sinless, the eternally harmonious reflection of God.

The student of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, learns that evil is unreal, and he also learns that he must reject and destroy the belief in sin, and so remove it from his experience; for as long as it is indulged, sin assumes reality, brings on punishment, sorrow, remorse, and pain. "Christian Science commands man to master the propensities,—to hold hatred in abeyance with kindness, to conquer lust with chastity, revenge with charity, and to overcome deceit with honesty" (*ibid.*, p. 405). The student will progress steadily if he will hold to the spiritual facts of existence and work out from God and his own spiritual selfhood, rather than dwell intensively and introspectively on the evils of which he would be healed.

The word "propensity" means "a natural inclination or bent . . . bias." One's education in Christian Science quickens one's spirituality, stirs one's consciousness so that it may forsake valueless thoughts and acts, and willingly obey the demands of Spirit and spiritual law. We must often take ourselves in hand, weed out the mortal "bent" or tendency to laxness, laziness, ill-humor, fear, hate. Immortal man demonstrates the government of God, good. But from the human standpoint we must be taught, disciplined, encouraged, and aided to reflect goodness.

Lest self-condemnation overwhelm us when we are confronted with the sweeping demands of God, good, let us start with the four spiritual qualities mentioned in the above quotation—kindness, chastity, charity, honesty—cherish them, express them. Let us dwell on the kind of individual which we should like to be, and which in reality we are as children of God. Holding to the positive and true view of man keeps us so splendidly busy that the opposite, unworthy thoughts and habits fade and disappear from our consciousness.

Let us see that kindness is always untouched by hate. One who doubts this should deliberately repay an unkind act with a definite, unselfed deed of kindness, and experience the glow of healing. Kindness walks with humility; and reflected righteousness never indulges in a sense of humiliation or shame. The primary aim of kindness is service. This quality, seen in its relation to divine Love, is magnanimous; does not take undue advantage of another; remunerates adequately services rendered; brings calm to storms of anger; works joyfully, prayerfully; endures physical labor without complaints, weariness, or sullenness.

"Chastity," we read (*ibid.*, p. 57), "is the cement of civilization and progress. Without it there is no stability in society, and without it one cannot attain the Science of Life." Chastity is a spiritual quality inherent in spiritual man, and cannot be tainted, tempted, or regarded as old-fashioned, out of date. It is eternal, ever allied to virtue and temperance; and calmly bears witness to rectitude, honor, law, and right human conduct. Chastity is fundamental to righteous living. It is secure in its own integrity and purity, serenely immune to envy and lust. Through chastity one is helped to demonstrate his oneness with God.

Charity, love, termed by Henry Drummond the "greatest thing in the world," is also one's greatest weapon of defense; for when generously wielded, it annihilates revenge and its sequence of tormenting fears. Wisdom drawn from God, Love, carries force, authority, justice. Many of what the world terms miracles are brought about through unselfed love. Charity destroys slander, malice, retaliation; is firm as well as merciful, and demands discipline, in order that we may become exemplary citizens of the world.

Honesty is a quality every right thinking person practices. Christians must remember that man's God-given heritage is immunity from all evil traits. On this basis they may deliberately resist deceit, with its train of subtle, crafty arguments. Healing power lies in cherishing honest motives, aims, desires. Integrity of thought is as essential to our progress as purity of speech and deed.

How gratefully, then, with the aid of Christian Science, we learn "to master the propensities"! That man is an asset to the world who cheerfully rejects temptation to sin and self-indulgence, and finds profit in kindness, chastity, charity, honesty; bears onward the standard of good; reckons all worth in the balance of Truth. He is obeying the requirement presented in Science and Health (p. 428), "The great spiritual fact must be brought out that man *is*, not *shall be*, perfect and immortal."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Maîtriser les mauvais Penchants

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UNE fois ou l'autre chacun doit s'éveiller à ce grand fait: exprimer la bonté est un art dont l'acquisition mérite de vigilants efforts. S'ils sont obligés de reconstruire leur caractère et leur vie conformément à la loi de Dieu, du bien, les hommes peuvent puiser le courage dans ces promesses divines (Ésaïe 1:18): "Quand vos péchés seraient comme le cramoisi, ils deviendront blancs comme la neige;" et (Ézéchiel 18:21): "Si le méchant se détourne de tous les péchés qu'il a commis; s'il observe mes préceptes et s'il agit avec droiture et avec justice, certainement il vivra et ne mourra point."

Aimer le bien, c'est marcher avec Dieu, autrement dit, refléter la perfection de Dieu. Ainsi l'on neutralise les croyances mauvaises; on élimine le penser égoïste et pécheur, l'apathie, les plaintes. Choisir une autre manière de vivre, c'est se condamner soi-même, pour un temps, à des perspectives mesquines, sans utilité. Mais la folie mortelle ne peut indéfiniment nous priver de cette réalisation consciente: la Vie est Dieu, l'homme est sans âge, sans péché, réflexion éternellement harmonieuse de Dieu.

Quand on étudie le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, on apprend que le mal est irréel; on apprend aussi qu'il faut rejeter et détruire la croyance au péché pour la faire disparaître de notre vie; car tant qu'on encourage le péché, celui-ci prétend être réel, entraînant le châtiment, l'affliction, les remords et la douleur. "La Science Chrétienne ordonne à l'homme de maîtriser ses mauvais penchants, — de vaincre la haine par la bonté, la luxure par la chasteté, la vengeance par la charité, et de triompher de la tromperie par la droiture" (*ibid.*, p. 405). Le disciple fera des progrès constants s'il s'attache aux faits spirituels de l'existence et prend comme base Dieu et sa propre individualité spirituelle; s'il s'abstient d'appuyer, d'une manière intense, introspective, sur les maux dont il voudrait être guéri.

Le mot "penchant" signifie "inclination ou propension naturelle... tendance." L'éducation acquise en Science Chrétienne augmente la spiritualité du disciple; elle stimule sa conscience qui peut dès lors abandonner les pensées et les actions futiles pour obéir de grand cœur à ce qu'exigent l'Esprit et la loi spirituelle. Il nous faut souvent nous éduquer, extirper la "propension" mortelle ou la tendance au relâchement, à la paresse, à la mauvaise humeur, aux craintes, à la haine. L'homme immortel démontre le gouvernement du bien, de Dieu. Mais dans les circonstances humaines, l'enseignement, la discipline, les encouragements, l'aide nous sont nécessaires pour que nous reflétions la bonté.

En face de tout ce qu'exige Dieu, le bien, nous sommes parfois enclins à nous condamner nous-mêmes au point de tomber dans l'abattement; pour éviter ce piège, commençons par les quatre qualités spirituelles mentionnées précédemment — bonté, chasteté, charité, droiture; entretenons ces choses, exprimons-les. Insistons sur l'espèce d'homme que nous voudrions être, ce qu'au titre d'enfants de Dieu nous sommes en réalité. Attachons-nous au concept positif et vrai de ce qu'est l'homme; ceci nous occupera tellement que les pensées contraires, les habitudes blâmables s'atténueront et finiront par disparaître de notre conscience.

Rendons-nous compte que la bonté n'est jamais atteinte par la haine. Si l'on en doute, que l'on réponde sciemment à une action désobligeante par un acte de bonté désintéressée, et l'on éprouvera quelque chose qui ressemble à la joie d'une guérison. La bonté marche de pair avec l'humilité; et la justice reflétée ne cède jamais à un faux sens de honte ou d'humiliation. La bonté s'efforce avant tout de servir. Connexe à l'Amour divin, cette qualité est magnanime; elle ne profite pas des faiblesses d'autrui; elle rémunère avec justice les services rendus; elle calme les orages de l'emportement; elle travaille avec joie, dans un esprit de prière; elle supporte le labeur physique sans plaintes, sans lassitude ni mauvaise humeur.

"La chasteté est," comme nous le lisons (*ibid.*, p. 57), "le ciment de la civilisation et du progrès. Sans elle il n'y a pas de stabilité dans la société, et sans elle on ne saurait atteindre à la Science de la Vie." La chasteté est une qualité spirituelle inhérente à l'homme spirituel; on ne saurait l'altérer, la tenter, ni la tenir pour démodée ou désuète. Elle est éternelle, toujours unie à la vertu, à la tempérance; calmement elle atteste la rectitude, l'honneur, la loi, le comportement normal. Pour qui veut vivre selon la justice, la chasteté est fondamentale. Sûre de sa propre intégrité et de sa pureté, elle est sereine, exempte d'envie ou de convoitise. La chasteté nous aide à démontrer que nous sommes un avec Dieu.

Ce qu'Henry Drummond appelle "la plus grande chose au monde" — la charité, l'amour — est aussi notre meilleure arme défensive; généreusement maniée, elle anéantit la vengeance et ses suites, les craintes torturantes. La sagesse dont la source est en Dieu, dans l'Amour, ne manque pas de force, d'autorité, de justice. Souvent ce que le monde appelle un miracle est rendu possible par l'amour détaché de soi-même. La charité détruit la calomnie, la méchanceté, les représailles; à la fois ferme et miséricordieuse, elle exige une discipline grâce à laquelle nous pouvons devenir de bons citoyens du monde.

La droiture est une qualité que pratique toute personne bien pensante. Les chrétiens doivent se souvenir que l'homme a reçu de Dieu cet héritage: l'immunité contre toutes les caractéristiques mauvaises. Sur cette base ils peuvent en connaissance de cause résister à la tromperie ainsi qu'à son cortège d'arguments astucieux et subtils. Le pouvoir guérisseur marche de pair avec la droiture des mobiles, des buts ou des désirs que l'on accueille. L'intégrité mentale n'est pas moins essentielle à nos progrès que la pureté des paroles et des actions.

Grâce au secours de la Science Chrétienne, c'est avec reconnaissance que nous apprenons à maîtriser les penchants. Quel bien peut faire au monde l'homme qui rejette courageusement les tentations de péché ou de mollesse; qui trouve profitables la bonté, la chasteté, la charité, la droiture; qui marche en portant l'étendard du bien; qui pèse toutes les valeurs dans la balance de la Vérité. Il obéit à cette règle que présente *Science et Santé* (p. 428): "Il faut mettre en lumière le grand fait spirituel que l'homme *est*, non pas *sera*, parfait et immortel."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Cowslips

THIS is one of the first of spring flowers
To possess the marsh; it is clear gold
Starring the black muck here and there
With warm disks of color. The blossoms are lamps
That light up the dark interior
Of the swirling belt of the marsh.

DANIEL SMYTHE

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Coolies Leave Japanese Mine; Iron Ore Output Heavily Cut

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement, May 11 (AP)—Opposition of other Asiatic races to Japan's expansion in China has threatened to nullify the value of one of Japan's chief sources of iron ore, basic raw material of its munitions industry, working overtime to equip its armies in China.

The 1938 output of rich iron mines in Trengganu worked by Japanese interests under a 60-year lease has been cut to a small fraction of the 1937 figure because first Chinese, then Tamil and Malay coolies refused to work for Japanese.

Trengganu is one of the British-controlled unfederated Malay states, 250 miles north of Singapore on the gulf of Siam.

Leased by Government

The mines belong to its native Government, which leased them 10 years ago to a Japanese company. The deposit is estimated to total at least 50,000,000 tons of high grade ore.

The Japanese do not announce how much they are shipping to their big plants in Kyushu and the Osaka district, but authorities say the Trengganu mines have been supplying about half Japan's imports of iron ore.

Normally these mines are worked by about 4,000 Chinese coolies, but those quit soon after the Chinese-Japanese war broke out last year. The Japanese hired a crew of Tamils from South India to replace the Chinese. Later Malays came in to replace the Tamils. Both races quit because of their sympathy for China.

High Pay Offered

Not even offers of 54 cents for a nine-hour day, unprecedented pay for this part of the world, have enabled the Japanese to staff the mines. That is about twice what mine workers in Japan receive for a 14-hour day.

Some 300 Japanese fishermen operating in the Malay Peninsula were drafted, largely through patriotic appeals, to go into the mines, but they have proved poor substitutes for the skilled, hardy Chinese.

Until recently British military experts in the Far East looked with increasing concern at Japan's foothold in Trengganu. They believed enormous warehouses at the mines were being made into potential military depots for a possible Japanese attack on Singapore. Japanese ships coming to Trengganu for ore until a few months ago brought large shipments of supplies which British agents believed to be far in excess of the needs of the mining enterprise.

Supplies Watched

Instances cited were shipments of 40 miles of railway track, and 29 locomotives for a line connecting the mines with the coast, only 11 miles away. The extra rails, the British calculated would be just about enough to connect the mines with a main line railway 30 miles to the west. Small arms and ammunition were said to have been landed in crates marked chemicals or foodstuffs.

British military men in Singapore, however, now believe that Japan will be so seriously weakened by the war in China that it will not be for some time a threat to Britain's hold on Malaya. They continue however, to keep an eye on the Japanese activities in Trengganu.

Attacked by Japan

By a Staff Artist

Navy Assaults Amoy

Coastline of China, Showing Location of New Direction Given to Japanese Invasion

Negus Gets Day at Geneva

GENEVA, May 11 (AP)—Haile Selassie, exiled ruler of Ethiopia, was en route to Geneva today to plead against the plans of Britain and France to persuade the League of Nations to permit recognition of Italy's conquest of the nation once governed by the "King of Kings."

Awaiting the titular Emperor's personal appeal against the two powers who were his leading champions three years ago, his advisers fought for delay with complicated questions of procedure.

Ethiopian delegates indicated that, if Britain and France finally won freedom to recognize Italy's conquest of the African Empire, Haile Selassie might appeal to the World Court at The Hague. British and French spokesmen, however, called that a step of little value. Ultimate success of their efforts appeared assured.

China's plea for aid against Japan was another pressing problem which seemed to have been settled last night but now is likely to be brought before the League Council again.

British spokesmen said the matter might have to be re-opened, indicating that the Chinese delegate, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, was not satisfied with reported British promises of credit for munitions.

Dr. Koo's implied support of the Anglo-French plan to recognize the conquest of Ethiopia was believed to have been a bid for even greater help. The Chinese delegate, who had been expected to throw his support to Ethiopia, remained silent at yesterday's session after appealing for "material aid" against Japan.

Settled in Secret Talks

Three other matters came before today's Council session, but all of them appeared to have been settled beforehand by secret talks.

Switzerland was said to have been promised a formal statement by the League that it never would have to join other members in punitive sanctions against another state.

A majority of the Council had made it clear to the Spanish Government that its protest against German and Italian intervention in the civil war must be left up to the International Non-Intervention Committee.

Government Spain's cause was placed before the Council in vigorous speech by its Foreign Minister, Julio Alvarez del Vayo.

He used the very Anglo-Italian agreement which prompted Britain's fight for recognition of the Italian conquest as text for a warning to the League that realistic diplomacy can lead only to war.

He told the Council that Government Spain was placing no concrete proposal before the League, and that the Barcelona regime "only hopes the Council will express an effective opinion" on Italian and German aid to the Insurgents.

Chile's demand for reform of the League Covenant was deported to have been virtually shelved.

Chile's Ambassador to London, Augustin Edwards, warned the Council that Chile might quit the League, carrying other nations with it, unless action was taken on her demands for Covenant reform.

He said the only way to bring the League back to full vigor was to cut out dead articles of the Covenant and draw new ones. His speech was devoted to defense of Chile's plan, which was supported by Peru at last February's meeting of the Committee of 28, named to consider League reform.

Although Chile is not a member of the Council, the chairman, Foreign Minister Wilhelm Munters of Latvia, asked Mr. Edwards to take a seat at the Council table for presentation of his plea. Diplomats in the audience included representatives of all South American States.

The Early Birds

TOMS RIVER, N. J. (AP)—The Ocean County Election Board sat all day in the County Court House awaiting the returns from a commission election in Harvey Cedars the other day. Their suppers were cooling when a messenger arrived at nightfall.

He reported the election was scheduled for next year.

Decision easily reached

Once you've stayed at The Sherry-Netherland, the thing that will concern you least on your next visit to New York is the "where to stop" question. . . . As a matter of course, you'll come back to the quiet luxury, the personal hospitality and the agreeable company that made your previous stay at The Sherry-Netherland so pleasant!

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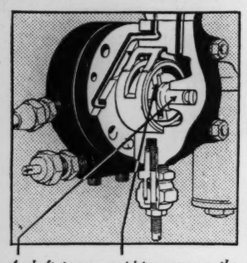
I UNDERSTAND YOU USED TWO TANKS OF OIL LESS THAN I DID LAST WINTER
SURE I DID. THE THRIFT METER ON MY OIL-O-MATIC WON'T ALLOW OIL TO BE WASTED

Down go fuel costs for Oil-O-Matic Owners!

HOW "THRIFT METER" WORKS



A shaft turns—a piston moves—the precisely correct amount of oil is metered out.

HOME owners—get acquainted with Oil-O-Matic's *Thrift Meter!* It's a penny pinching, mechanical miser, an ingenious invention that ends oil waste! By a patented process, the *Thrift Meter* takes oil of varying viscosity and temperature and doles it out sparingly . . . actually budgets the oil! Thus you save enormously on fuel!

Cleanest Heat Available

In addition, you save on cleaning bills. No furnace soot, ashes, oily film to dirty rugs, curtains, clothes, wall paper. For Williams Oil-O-Matic heat is clean heat!

Drudgery is banished, too. No coal to shovel! No ashes to carry! No grates to shake! You simply set your Oil-O-Matic, then forget it. Your heating worries are over!

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Why not have a Williams Oil-O-Matic installed in your home now? FHA Easy Payment Plan is in effect. YOU NEED PAY NOTHING—NOT EVEN A DOWN PAYMENT—TILL OCT. 1st! Then take three years to pay the small original cost!

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1. *You save* in fuel because the *Thrift Meter* parcels out oil stingily regardless of the varying viscosity, specific gravity or temperature of the fuel oil.
2. *You save* in upkeep cost, because Oil-O-Matic's Low Pressure Atomization reduces wear, prevents clogging—assuring a longer and repair-free life.
3. *You save* on labor. No excuse any longer to spend money for furnace tending, ash removal. Oil-O-Matic is automatic—and clean. No dust, dirt, soot.
4. *You save* on basement space. Oil-O-Matic adds a room to your home—a den, a workshop or recreation room. Your property becomes more valuable.

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Dept. B565, Bloomington, Ill.
Please send me "The Oil-O-Matic Primer" which explains oil heat in simple, unmechanical terms.
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Russia Holds Academy 'Fogish'

MOSCOW, May 11 (AP)—The Soviet Government today rejected the 1938 program of the Academy of Sciences with the criticism that it was neglecting the application of research to industry.

"Pseudo scientists and wreckers" who write works on "useless topics" were criticized in a Government statement which found there was "still a lot of conservatism and cold academism" in the Academy.

Implying that some members were fogies, the Government ordered that the Academy's ranks be opened to young natural scientists.

The official press cited instances of the Academy's shortcomings:

It had failed to help in solving the problem of underground conversion of coal into gas, on which other Russians are working.

It had undertaken the publication over a long period of years of a 37-volume geography of Soviet Russia while the country still lacked a good single volume geography with maps, said Izvestia.

Academy linguists had busied themselves with "exotics" while they allowed the Russian language to be "spoiled" by Polish expressions in the Ukraine and White Russia.

The Government ordered simplification of wage scales in the automobile industry, seeking to increase and improve output. The industry has been growing steadily and made 2,000,000 cars in 1937, but defects still are reported.

Confusion in wage scales was blamed for heavy labor turnover, with waste in production and defective parts. Forty different wage schedules were reported in the Stalin plant and 20 in the Gorky plant. Some foremen as a result received less than men under them.

Purge: Clergymen Spies?

MOSCOW, May 11 (AP)—The arrest of more than a dozen clergymen in Leningrad Province on charges of "Fascist spying," and plotting against the Soviet regime was reported today in the atheist newspaper Bezbozhnik.

The newspaper said a former metropolitan, Serafim Ruzhentsoff, and two bishops were among the orthodox clerkymen involved. They also were charged with immorality.

It also mentioned Adventist and Baptist pastors, who were said to have acted as spies for Germany.

Some clergymen were accused of writing anti-Soviet articles against collective farming. Others were charged with inventing "anti-Soviet miracles."

The charges were similar to those in recently-announced arrests in Moscow Province.

The clergymen were alleged to have tried to persuade people that arrested churchmen were "martyrs of the faith," the newspaper said.

N. J. House Favors Holidays on Monday

TRENTON, N. J., May 11 (AP)—At least half a dozen "Blue Mondays" a year were started on the road to extinction yesterday.

By the barest of margins, the Assembly last night approved a measure to have the birthdays of Lincoln and Washington, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Columbus Day, and Armistice Day celebrated on Monday regardless of the calendar day on which they might fall.

Assemblyman Frank S. Farley, offering the bill, said it was a "unique" move and would "give the poor man a break." He mustered the necessary 31 votes.

First the bill must go to the Senate, and if approved to Governor Moore. Then it must wait until similar laws have been enacted in New York and Pennsylvania.

Mine Parley Backs 42-Hr. Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 11—The World Coal Conference ended its meetings here yesterday, recommending for a maximum period of two years a transitional scheme for providing a 42-hour working week in coal mines.

The delegates recommended that the various Governments be consulted and that the matter be placed on the 1939 agenda of the International Labor Conference for final discussion. The question is therefore to be removed from the agenda of the conference meeting next month.

This compromise proposal was advanced by the French Government and supported by all workers' representatives and by seven of the nine Government representatives. Employers' groups abstained from voting. The United States representative explained that the mines there already have higher standards, but congratulated the Conference on the attitude of compromise which made agreement possible.

Mexico Opens Drive For Larger Families

MEXICO, D. F., May 11 (AP)—Mexico yesterday joined Italy and Germany in a campaign for larger families.

President Lazaro M. Cardenas announced establishment of an annual award of 5,000 pesos (about $1,200) for the "mother who has given the greatest number of future citizens to the country."

It was specified recipients must be poor.

What The Howard Label in Your Clothes Means To You

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A rare combination of luxurious softness and durability . . . in a smart series of color tones . . . grey, brown, tan, blue, green and pastel green, in pin dot stripes and subdued chalk stripes. Correct for business or country wear. Single and double breasted models. An outstanding value at our one low price, three piece suits complete . . . $22.50

HOWARD *Two-Piece* TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS

Light in weight and light in price, these tropicals are carefully tailored to retain their smartness. The fabric is scientifically woven with thousands of minute pores that permit the body to emit excessive Summer heat. One of the greatest clothing values we have ever offered. When the weatherman says hot, these light weight suits will help a lot! $16.50

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It represents *quality* so definitely that more than a million men buy and rely on Howard Clothes. It is *your* unqualified guarantee of dependability . . . of durability and style assurability. It means that a Howard garment, though the price is only $22.50, is tailored by the highest skilled Union tailors in our own tailor plants . . . from the finest all wool, laboratory tested woolens. It means that you dress in good taste, without money waste!

HOWARD SUITS TUXEDOS and FULL DRESS . . $22.50 ALL ONE PRICE
All sizes up to 52 stout
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

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10 Weeks to Pay spreads the cost the easy way . . !

It's a simple, dignified way in which to buy your Clothes. All you need do is open a Howard 10 Payment Account. Pay a little down and divide the balance in ten weekly installments. You pay the one and only Howard cash price, plus one dollar service fee.

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FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

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801 BROADWAY . N.W. Cor. 11th St.
1268 BROADWAY . Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY . . . . . Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST. . Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE. . N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. . N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. . . . Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD. . Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST. . Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. . N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. . 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY . . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV. . Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theater

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET

CHICAGO
220 SOUTH STATE STREET
Corner Quincy

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET
Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON STREET
Bet. Avery and Boylston Streets

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
Corner Church

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
Corner Griffith Street

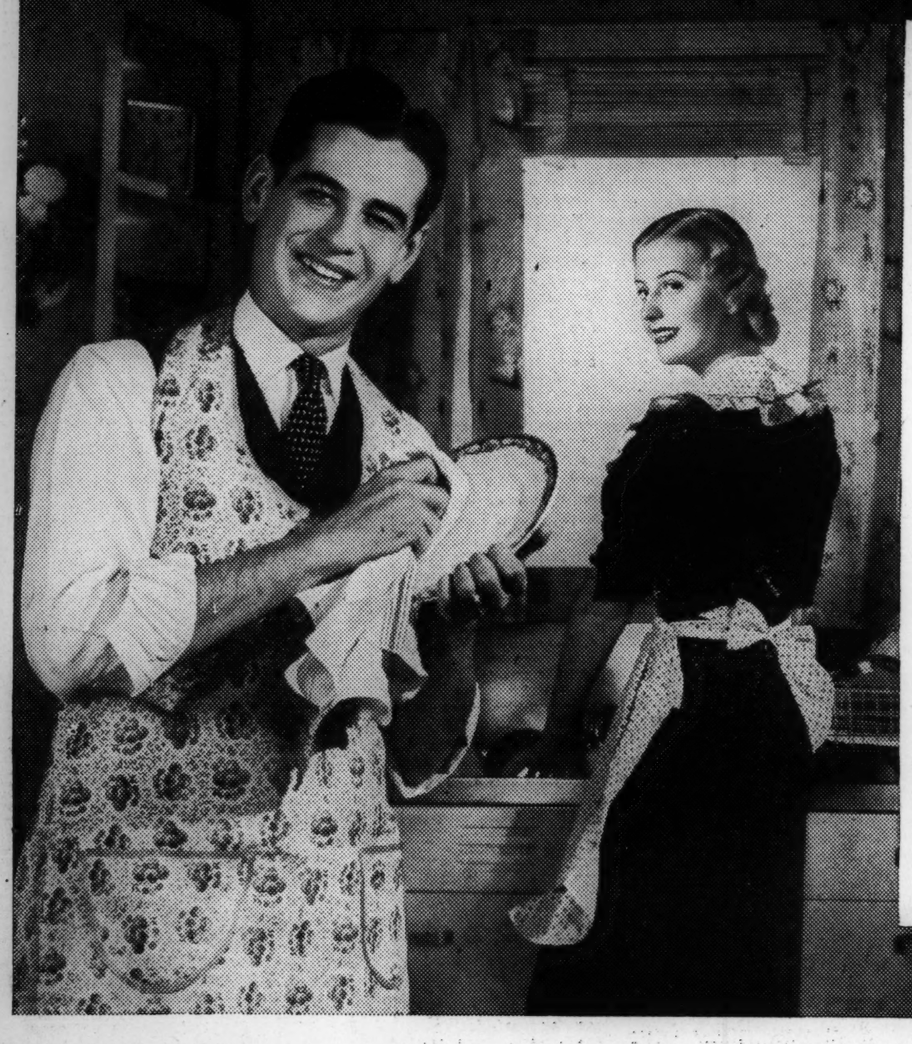
NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET
S. W. Cor. Washington Street

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood and Market

Mail Orders . . . 160 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I'm selfish—and proud of it!"



"YES, SIR, I'm just plain selfish. I'm looking out for me and mine, first, last and always. I'm going to make sure we get everything out of life that we possibly can.

"That's why I own life insurance. At my salary, I'd be years laying up enough to take care of my wife and boy—if anything should happen to me. But my life insurance gave them at least a measure of security at the scratch of a pen—and believe me, that was one thing I was after.

"But that's only half of it. When I'm ready to quit working, I want something to show for it besides a baggy suit and a worried expression. And I *will* have—thanks to the monthly income I'll get from the life insurance plan I'm building up for myself, step by step.

"Yes, you bet I'm selfish—so selfish I'm not going to trust *my* future or *my family's* future to luck!"

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1938

Tobin Seeks $8,000,000 From State Road Fund

In Boston Today

Mayor Also Asks Tunnel Financing

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston appeared before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today to urge favorable action on two bills, one seeking distribution of $8,000,000 from the highways fund to cities and towns on the basis of their State tax, and the other providing for financing of the East Boston vehicular tunnel from the highways fund through the State Department of Public Works.

The first of his bills, he said, would distribute $8,000,000 from the highway fund of 1938 and 1939 to cities and towns, in proportion to the amount they were assessed for the State Tax in 1937. The money would be used for highway purposes within the cities and towns, and would ease their financial difficulties while at the same time protecting the State from diversion of highway funds for different purposes.

Mayor Given Support

The Mayor was supported in his stand by executive officers of other

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Underpass Comes Before Committee

Construction of an automobile underpass at Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues at an estimated cost of $830,000 was urged today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin through the City's legislative agent at a hearing held before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance. There was no opposition.

Under provisions of the legislation, Boston would contribute only $300,000 towards the project, the Federal Government footing the remainder of the bill, leading Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission to argue that the time was never more ripe for building this long-contemplated tunnel.

According to Mr. Sullivan, the underpass could be built in conjunction with the trolley subway now being extended down Huntington Avenue with the possibility that it will be carried beyond Massachusetts Avenue as far as Gainsboro Street.

Present legislation provides only for the subway extension to a point in front of Mechanics Building. But agitation is growing for the added subway stretch, which would necessitate boring under Massachusetts Avenue.

Also registered in favor of the motor tunnel was Thomas E. Barry, Representative from East Boston.

Building Permits Spurt in Boston

Although applications for building operations during April promised something of a mild boom in Boston proper, the state as a whole showed a decrease of $1,177,337 from March applications and a drop of $1,128,644 from the April total for the preceding year, according to the State Department of Labor and Industries today.

April applications called for expenditures of $4,494,738 on building throughout the State with Boston asking for $470,000. Of this $235,000 would go towards construction of three new apartment houses. Included in the Boston list of operations were 25 single residences. Newton dropped from its usual leading place to second in building applications with 22 homes in prospect at a cost of $184.000.

Worcester with 22 homes at $123,300, Springfield with 28 homes for $97.550, Arlington with 12 homes for $87,500 and Pittsfield with 21 homes costing $85,500 followed in the order named.

Of the total applications, $1,882,385 would apply toward residential construction, $1,462,023 for non-residential building and $1,150,330 for modernization and repairs.

Nantucket Ship Being Overhauled

Lightship No. 112—said to be the most important on the Atlantic Coast, because it marks the shoals 41 miles southeast of Nantucket Island and is used by westbound ships as the first definite indication of their position in relation to the coast—came to Boston today to be overhauled for another year of service.

The bright red lightship took up its station on Sept. 15, 1936. It represents the last word in lightship construction and was built for the station after its predecessor had been sunk in collision with the Olympic in May, 1934.

The work is being done on it by the Lighthouse Service district headquarters in Chelsea.

Welfare Cost Up In Brookline

Welfare figures for Brookline, Mass., for 1937, which have just been compiled, show a total relief expenditure of $237,070, or an increase of $54,188 over 1936.

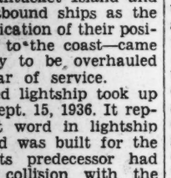
In addition to this disbursement, the Welfare Department supervised the spending of $181,707 which the Town received from Federal and State sources. With this additional sum, the grand total reached $418,777.

The report indicates the number of cases was smaller in 1937 than in 1936 but accounts for greater expenditure due to the fact relief was provided for longer periods.

The Department expenditure was more than 4 per cent of municipal disbursements and represented, officials said, $4.56 per capita.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and not very warm weather tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle or lower 40's; and probably light frost in susceptible places; moderate northwest or northerly winds.

Central New England on Friday: The general outlook is favorable for fair weather with occasional cloudiness and temperature near normal.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair and cooler with light to heavy frost tonight; Thursday fair and continued cool.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair and cooler, probably light frost in exposed places tonight; Thursday fair and continued cool.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook—Fresh northwest or north winds over the south or central portions and moderate northerly winds over the extreme north portion; generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	48	Minneapolis	40	36
Bermuda	72	70	New Orleans	66	64
Chicago	42	40	New York	54	48
Denver	50	48	Norfolk	58	56
Helena	46	44	Philadelphia	52	52
Kansas City	56	54	St. Louis	56	56
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	72	70	Washington	58	54

A—7:30 a. m., May 11.
B—Minimum, May 10.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:18 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Thursday, 10:49 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:24 p. m.

Youths Sentenced To Reformatory

One of the longest reformatory sentences ever handed out in Suffolk Superior Court was provided by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick today for two of four South Boston youths who pleaded guilty to 29 crimes during the past two months—ranging from handbag snatching to attempted murder.

Frank Sidorowicz and James Callahan were sentenced to 15 years and a day in the Concord Reformatory. Robert Galvin was given 10 years, and John F. Durand was sent to the State Hospital for observation.

In the course of eight armed robberies the boys shot four people—all of whom are recovering.

Cycles Have Radio —and Tire Chalk

A gadget connected with the right handlebar of the 10 new two-way radio-equipped police motorcycles which were delivered today enables the rider to swoop past a block of parked cars and chalk the tires on the run.

Hereafter it will not be necessary of a patrolman to stoop and put a chalk mark on a tire to learn whether the owner moves the car within the legal parking time. A tube containing chalk will be available at all times and will not require the undivided attention of the rider.

The new motorcycle can carry three men—the driver and two others who will be seated on a square box, like a caisson, which contains the radio, a fire extinguisher and other apparatus. The car carries a flashing red light for threading through traffic.

N. H. Anti-Gambling Groups Attack Pari-Mutuel Betting

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 11—If the 10 leading "selectors" of the country had followed their own advice on betting on horses for the past three years they would have taken back only $163 for each $200 wagered, and in not a single year of the period would one of them come out even.

This mathematical calculation, disproving the fiction of a "system" for enormous winnings at horse tracks, is one argument against betting which Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, President of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, offered here when addressing the Women's United Baptist Mission Society.

"The only way to stop gambling in New Hampshire is by laughing at the individual gambler as an economic fool," he said, and pointed out that bettors as a unit are defeated in spite of the fact that some few win on each race.

A knowledge of these facts, he said, will eventually build up public sentiment to the point where gambling will be ended.

Organized groups are believed to be making headway in the drive to write "finis" to the history of parimutuel betting at Rockingham Park in Salem. The New Hampshire Anti-Gambling Association and the New Hampshire Christian Civic League are active in the move.

Dr. Ernest L. Converse, Superintendent of the Christian Civic League, believes that the public and prominent business leaders are coming to the realization that the profit to the State treasury from the race track means little or nothing when the actual costs, such as those to other forms of business, are taken into consideration.

Leaders hope that this sentiment will increase to the point where the race track license will not be renewed when it comes up for consideration at the 1939 session of the State lawmakers.

Durham on Saturday for a round-table discussion of problems of mutual interest. Prof. Harry W. Smith, head of the Department of Economics of the University, hopes that each party will become better acquainted with the other's problems and that the convention may become an annual affair.

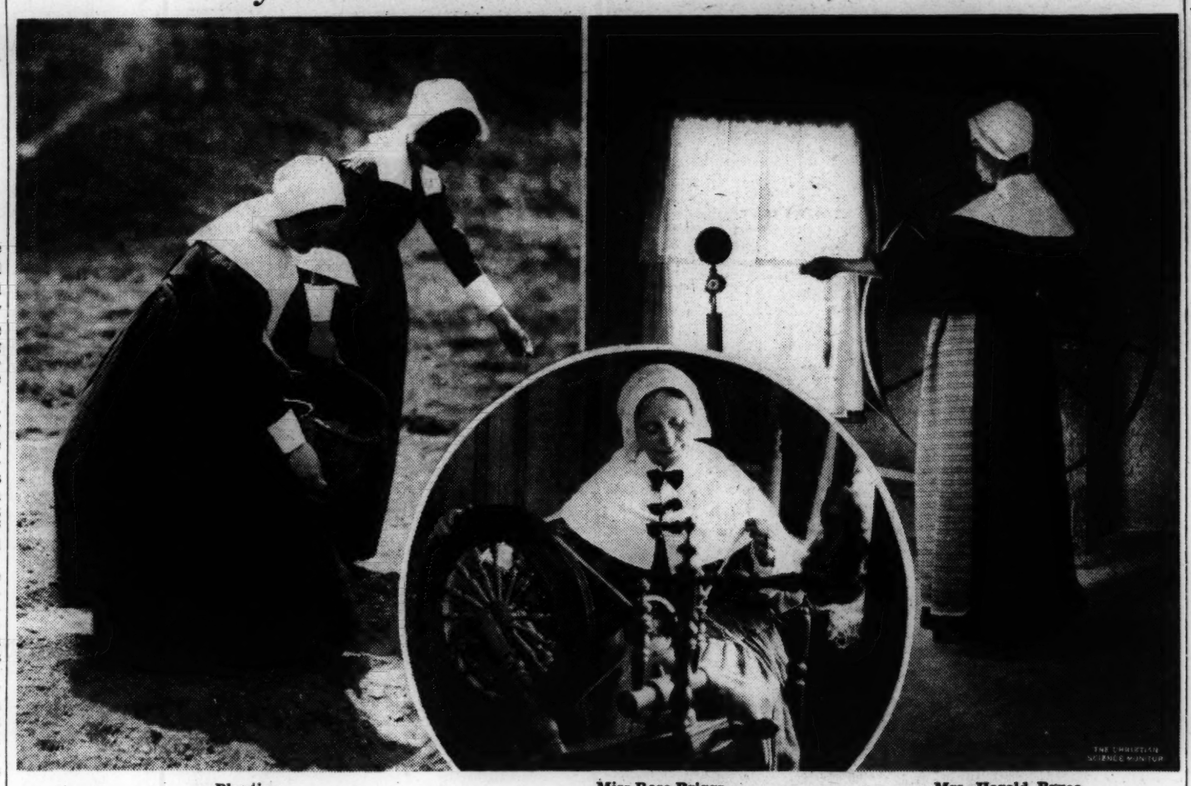
The session will be devoted to two

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Industry-Labor Round Table

Representatives of New Hampshire industry and labor will gather at the University of New Hampshire in

Plymouth Turns Back Calendar to 1621



Planting
Miss Marjorie Belcher (Right) and Miss Jeanette Martin, Both of Plymouth, Sowing Flax in the William Harlow House Gardens

Miss Rose Briggs
A Modern Spinner From Indian Rock, Manomet, Mass., Shows How the Pilgrim Wives Spun Wool Yarn Three Centuries Ago

Mrs. Harold Bruce
Modern Plymouth Resident Spins Linen Thread From Flax Grown in the Harlow Gardens

Modern 'Pilgrims' Plant Corn By Rules of Squanto the Indian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 11—After their friend, Squanto the Indian, showed them how to plant corn, the Pilgrims adapted themselves to conditions in their new country. In addition to learning how to fertilize the light soil with fish they knew corn-planting time had arrived "when the white oak leaves are as big as a mouse's ear."

The white oak leaves are a little larger than that at this date but here today a group of children from the Junior High School re-enacted the ancient ceremony as it was described by Governor Bradford in the spring of 1621. The corn planting took place at the William Harlow House, where the Plymouth Antiquarian Society has fostered the custom for the last 10 years.

Ceremony Radiocast

This year the exercises traveled farther than to the eyes and ears of spectators gathered around the old homestead. As the result of an article on the corn planting appearing on the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor last fall, a Chicago radio station obtained permission to radiocast the event and across the nation went the exercises describing conditions in the colony in the Seventeenth Century.

"And now," wrote Governor Bradford, "as many as were able began to plant their corn, in which service Squanto stood them in good stead, showing them both how to set it, and afterward how to dress and tend it; and he told them that unless they got fish and set with it, it would come to nothing, and that they would have fish enough come up the brook by which they began to build; all which they found true by trial and experience."

So Governor Bradford describes the first corn planting at Plymouth, in the spring of 1621. The entry immediately follows his account of the sailing of the Mayflower on her return to England, leaving the Pilgrims to make good, if possible, their settlement on the Plymouth shore.

Annual Observance

These incidents in the early history of Plymouth Colony form the basis of a simple observance held each year at the Harlow House, when the plots of corn, flax, and hemp used during the year at this unusual "historic house museum" for the spinning, weaving, and cooking carried on there to demonstrate the household life of the Pilgrims are planted by children, under the auspices of the Plymouth Antiquarian Society.

Today's exercises opened with the reading of Governor Bradford's account of the departure of the Mayflower, and the Pilgrims' initiation as American farmers. There followed a short play in which members of the Junior High School and the Plymouth Antiquarian Society took part.

In the play the children planted the corn under "Squanto's" advice, using the time-honored formula of a herring and five grains of corn to each hill—

"One for the cutworm
One for the crow
One for the blackbird
And two to let grow!"

Herring Abundant

Since the first recorded corn planting, the herring never have failed to return to the Town Brook. In the old days, each householder had a right to a certain amount of these fish to fertilize his corn field. They contain some of the most valuable elements of the best commercial fertilizers, and were long an important feature of local farm economy. Eventually commercial fertilizer superseded them as more convenient to use.

Governor Bradford records that the Pilgrim farmers were obliged to watch all night to guard their fields from prowling animals who dug up the fish and disturbed the sprouting corn. The Twentieth Century corn patch at the Harlow House is exposed to the same inconvenience; but as the food supply of the community no longer hangs on the issue, a hill or two destroyed is no longer important.

Stray G. O. P.'s Back Budget

Despite desperate efforts by Representative Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, to win back into the G. O. P. fold approximately 30 Republicans who voted with the Democratic minority last week to pass a $76,055,056 State budget, 23 G. O. P. Representatives yesterday continued to vote against economy and for the record appropriation program.

The 23 "strays" are:

William A. Ackeroyd of Lanesboro
Wilfred P. Bazinet of Webster
A. M. Bessette of New Bedford
Albert L. Bourgeois of Lowell
Edward A. Coffey of Salem
Charles H. Cooke of Athol
Fred B. Dole of Shelburne
Paul W. Foster of Great Barrington
William D. Hillis of Cambridge
William A. Jones of Barnstable
Frank E. MacLean of Lowell
Elmer L. McCulloch of Adams
Charles Miller of Dorchester
Frederick Pierce of Greenfield
Frederick H. Reinstein of Revere
George E. Rice of Spencer
E. Hayes Small of Truro
Edward W. Staves of Southbridge
Joseph E. Theberge of Fall River
Carl A. Woekel of Methuen
Morton E. York of Lynn
Arthur L. Youngman of Medford
Abraham I. Zimon of Roxbury

Garment Working Actors Play To Garment Working Audience

"We're not troupers; we're not supers; we're plain, ordinary men and women," the chorus chanted across the footlights at the Shubert Theater last night.

And the audience, if it had wished to, might have sung back to them, "We're not business men; we're not society folk; we're plain, ordinary men and women, too."

There was news made on both sides of the footlights last night, and union garment workers made it.

On the stage were not professional actors and actresses, but New York members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, giving the second Boston performance of their musical revue, "Pins and Needles," now on the road after a successful run on Broadway.

Among the spectators were not bankers in evening dress, nor débutantes with orchids and ermine wraps, but 1,500 plainly dressed members of the Boston local of the I. L. G. W. U. and their friends, who had bought out the house.

As guests of the Union, several State officials also were present, including Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, who said between acts the show was "fine"—and members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Hurley Absent

Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who has come in for sharp criticism from C. I. O. and some A. F. of L. leaders, was invited, but did not make an appearance.

The audience of workers received the performance of workers with sympathy, but not enthusiasm. It is a commonplace that politics and the theater when mixed do not stir audiences as much as they do separately. Chief applause, it may be noted, came not for burlesque of domestic problems, but for the skit entitled, "Four Little Angels of Peace," satirizing the Fascist dictators.

Despite rumors in some labor circles that the I. L. G. W. U. is

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

More Hurley Aides Tell of Jobs With Employment Board

Three Testify They Resigned From Posts in Chief Executive's Office to Take Over Present State Positions

But Witnesses Deny Governor Used Influence to Place Them in Jobs

Former Business Associate of Hurley Also Got Temporary Job With Commission—Allen Is Mentioned

Three former members of the office staff of Gov. Charles F. Hurley were disclosed today by a legislative inquiry to have been given non-civil service posts with the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Five other persons, associated in one way or another with the Governor, were disclosed as similarly working for the Commission, including a mother and daughter who allegedly live in a house owned by Mr. Hurley.

Sitting for the third day in their investigation of Compensation Board appointments, the Republican-backed investigators linked the Democratic Governor to many of the appointees, although they were unable to prove that the Governor had violated any civil service rules in connection with the appointments.

Other Testimony

Witnesses testified, as others had on Monday, that they were given non-civil service positions by the Commission without being asked for references or qualifications. Three employees testified today they had applied for "any job at all" and didn't know until appointed what kind of work they were supposed to do.

All denied that their association with Governor Hurley had resulted in their appointments.

Storming at these denials, Warren Patten, special counsel for the legislative investigators, declared ironically:

"All of you knew Governor Hurley well. All of you got jobs with the Unemployment Compensation last fall. Yet it is merely a coincidence that so many of the Governor's friends were appointed! Governor Hurley, of course, had nothing whatever to do with it!"

What They Said

Three witnesses testified that they resigned positions in Mr. Hurley's office in 1937 to take other jobs with the Unemployment Commission. They were:

Charles J. McDonald of Pearl Street, Cambridge, former executive messenger for Mr. Hurley, now Superintendent of Claims of the Compensation Commission at $1,920 a year.

Joseph S. Thomas, of St. George Street, Norwood, former assistant messenger in the Governor's office, now senior assessment clerk with the Unemployment Board.

George F. Sullivan, Boston Post Road, Fall River, formerly assistant secretary in the Governor's office, now director of claims and appeals for the Compensation group at $4,200 a year.

Recently, Mr. Hurley had declared that the only person from the Governor's office transferred to the Unemployment Board was Mr. Sullivan, who had been "loaned." Today, Mr. Sullivan said he "didn't know" whether he had been loaned or not.

Women on Stand

The women who live in a home allegedly belonging to the Governor are Mrs. Agnes G. Powers and Miss Marie G. Powers (or Power), of 274-276 Commonwealth Avenue, a house used by Mr. Hurley for private conferences during the 1936 election campaign.

Mrs. Powers testified she pays her rent to Miss Helen Delay, personal secretary to the Governor, and said she didn't know, as Mr. Patten charged, that Miss Delay "was acting as a straw for the Governor."

The woman stated that she, her daughter and her brother, Cyril H. Malone, who lives elsewhere, all were given jobs with the Compensation Commission last year.

In addition to the trio from the Statehouse, Frank E. Cox of Hull also testified to having been given a temporary job with the Unemployment Board. Mr. Cox said he was passenger agent and pubicity director of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company, of which Mr. Hurley previously was President. He is now a $1920 Superintendent of Claims for the State Compensation Commission.

The name of former Gov. Frank G. Allen (R), now a member of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, was brought into the record for the first time today during questioning of Mr. Thomas.

"Did you speak to Ex-Governor Allen about your employment?" Mr. Thomas was asked by Warren Patten, Special Counsel for the Investigating Committee.

"I did," the witness replied, "and he asked me to make out an application and they would consider it."

"Didn't he say, 'Just go and get a job; it will be all right?'"

"He did not."

G. O. P. and Tobin Lose New Test On Hurley Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

of a new budget by the Governor and another drawn-out struggle between the Republican and Hurley forces.

Delay Aids G. O. P.

The reconsideration strategy of the Republican group gave its leaders nearly 24 additional hours in which to work on straying party members. In addition, it gave Mayor Tobin the opportunity to exert additional pressure upon the Boston Democratic group through a speech delivered by Maj. Richard Whitcomb, Director of the Municipal Survey Committee of Boston.

Major Whitcomb, speaking for the Mayor, warned that if the State Government does not economize "there will soon be an end to sound municipal government in Massachusetts."

He pointed out the economy efforts made in Boston and other cities throughout Massachusetts and declared the present budget program would destroy these economies. He insisted the economizing communities "now find themselves about to be hindered and pushed back by the very governmental agency—the State Government—that should be foremost in aiding every city and town to place itself in a healthy financial condition."

Despite the reconsideration attempt in the House today, most economy advocates were placing their entire hope upon the Senate, which will consider enactment of the budget, if the House refuses reconsideration today.

Senate Test Awaited

Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate, has already announced the Republican group in the Upper Branch has the votes to kill the budget. Several other G. O. P. leaders have confirmed Senator Wragg's statement in off-the-record statements.

However, Senator George G. Moyse (R), Chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, is leading a group of Republican members in support of the $5,000,000 increase in State highway appropriations. It was the Senate Ways and Means Committee which originally favored the highway increases.

The Republicans, of course, have a wider majority in the Senate than in the House and this situation has led to the hope for Senate rejection of the budget. In the Upper Branch there are 27 Republicans and 13 Democrats. In the only real test on the highway items in the Senate, the Upper Branch favored a four-vote margin of one of the increases. On the other items there was no real contest.

As the fight continued, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations maintained its pressure upon various legislators for defeat of the budget. The flood of telegrams, telephone calls and letters still flowed into the Statehouse from Federation members. The Federation, in this instance, is making its most spectacular drive since the James M. Curley Administration days.

Mechanics Art School To Hold Reunion May 21

Mechanic Arts High School Alumni are holding a get-together at the Hotel Vendome May 21. Forty-five years ago this school was opened to train boys as skilled workmen and artisans. It was the first attempt ever made for this type of school and the results have been extremely successful.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—

March, "Flag of Victory" ..... Blon
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
French Military March, from the "Algerian" Suite ..... Saint-Saëns
Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini" ..... Berlioz
"Where the Citrons Bloom," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Divertissement ..... Ibert
"On the Trail," from the "Grand Canyon" Suite ..... Grofé
"Turkey in the Straw" ..... Arranged by Gulon
Torch Dance from "Henry VIII" ..... German

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"Pins and Needles," a musical revue. Music and lyrics by Harold J. Rome. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Majestic—
"Brothers Ashkenazi," produced by Maurice Schwartz. Featuring I. J. Singer. 8:30. Four days only.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"Life Dances On." with English subtitles (Un Carnet de Bal). 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. Also "March of Time." 1:15, 3:50 6:20, 8.55.

University—
Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton in "Dodsworth. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "The 39 Steps," with Robert Donat. 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," with Tommy Kelly. Also Gladys Swarthout and John Boles in "Romance in the Dark."

Radio Programs—Page 10

Uptown—
Bette Davis and Henry Fonda in "Jezebel." 1, 4, 7, 10:05. "Walking Down Broadway," with Michael Whalen. 2:50, 5:50 8:55.

Keith Memorial—
Merle Oberon in "The Divorce of Lady X." 10:44 a. m., 1.36, 4:28, 7:20, 10:03. Stage: Shep Fields and his Rippling Rhythm orchestra. Mario & Floria, Jerry Stewart and Bill Stanley. Preview tonight at 10 p. m., of "Sinners in Paradise," starring John Boles, Madge Evans and Bruce Cabot.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy in "Mannequin." Also "Radio City Revels," with Bob Burns, Jack Oakie, Kenny Baker, Victor Moore, and Helen Broderick. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Bringing Up Baby." Also "Checkers," with Jane Withers.

South Station Theater—
"Travels to Beautiful Banff and Lake Louise," "Jungle Juveniles," "Yacht Sailing," "The Growth of a Plant," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," with Tommy Kelly. Scollay: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. Modern: 9:20 a. m 12:20, 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Prison Nurse." Scollay 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:10 5:15, 8:15

Strand—
"Change of Heart," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. Also "Squadron of Honor," with Don Terry and Mary Russell. Tomorrow: "Swing Your Lady," with Louise Fazenda and Humphrey Bogart. Also John Howard in "Penitentiary."

Metropolitan—
Bing Crosby and Beatrice Lillie in "Doctor Rhythm." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also Pat O'Brien and Kay Francis in "Women Are Like That." 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:35. Tomorrow: The Ritz Brothers in "Kentucky Moonshine." Also "Stolen Heaven," with Gene Raymond, Glenda Farrell and Lewis Stone.

Boston—
"Go Chase Yourself," featuring Joe Penner, Lucille Ball, June Travis and Richard Lane. 11 a. m., 2, 5, 7:50, 10. Stage: Chick Webb and his orchestra, featuring Ella Fitzgerald, Holmes & Henry, also Derby Wilson. Tomorrow: "The Crime of Dr. Hallet," with Ralph Bellamy and Josephine Hutchinson. Stage: Nils Thor Granlund and his new revue, "Broadway After Dark."

Hub—
"Invisible Man," starring Claude Rains and Gloria Stuart. 11:20 a. m., 2:20 5:20, 8:30. "I Met Him in Paris," featuring Claudette Colbert and Melvyn Douglas. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Tomorrow: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," starring Fredric March and Miriam Hopkins. Also "Easy Living," with Jean Arthur and Edward Arnold.

Fenway and Paramount—
"In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Fenway: 2:35, 6:05, 9:40. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Sailing Along," with Jessie Matthews. Fenway: 1, 4:35, 8:05. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50. Tomorrow: "Beloved Brat," with Bonita Granville, Dolores Costello and Donald Crisp. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," featuring Loretta Young.

Brookline Village—
Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper in "Bluebeard's 8th Wife." 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Radio City Revels." 1:50, 4:50, 8. Tomorrow: "Slight Case of Murder," and "Little Miss Marker."

Exeter—
"Love on a Budget," featuring Jed Prouty and Spring Byington. 2:08, 5, 8. Also "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer." Tom Kelly and May Robson. 3:10, 6:05, 9. Tomorrow: "Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. Also "The First Hundred Years," with Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Magnificent Obsession," starring Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor. Also "Partners in Crime" with Lynn Overman. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tremont—
Paul Muni in "Emile Zola." Also "Our Relations," starring Laurel & Hardy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Also Glenda Farrell and Barton McLane in "Smart Blonde."

Coolidge Corner—
"Start Cheering," featuring Jimmy Durante. 2, 5:06, 8:12. Also "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," featuring Tommy Kelly. 3:35, 6:41, 9:51.

State and Orpheum—
"The Adventures of Marco Polo," starring Gary Cooper and Sigrid Gurie. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Gaiety Girls," with Patricia Ellis and Jack Hulbert. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 8:55.

Other Events

John Hancock Hall—
Program of monologues by Helen Howe. 8:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mr. Paine will conduct a guidance tour on Japanese Screens, 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Cow With Urge to See the World Precipitates Amateur Rodeo Show

When Samuel Dovner of Taunton arrived at the Brighton stockyards this morning, he discovered that the cow which started the journey with him was no longer present in the truck.

Meanwhile crowds were gathering on Brighton Avenue and police were holding hurried consultations.

While the truck bounced down the Avenue the tailboard had come undone and the cow had made a commendably safe four-point landing in the street—to the astonishment of passers-by and motorists close behind.

Slightly irked, the animal began to careen up and down the road, while calls were hurriedly made to police headquarters.

Traffic was tied up for 10 minutes, until Patrolman Edward Kannaly, in true cowboy style, managed to swing a noose over her horns and lead her to the green grass at the rear of the police station garage. There she was finally claimed again by Mr. Dovner.

The Horse in Art Is Harvard Theme

The Arts in Cambridge

The members of Prof. Paul J. Sachs's Harvard seminar in museum work and problems have assembled at the Fogg Museum a stunning display of objets d'art in which the horse is a prominent theme. The subject is inexhaustible and fascinating, providing scope and a challenge, for an inclusive exhibition would cover pretty nearly the entire history of art.

In the three and one half dozen exhibits at the Fogg, the theme has not been treated in full scope, but enough examples are included to reveal the horse in the hands of professional and amateur, mystic and realist, romantic and classicist, objective and subjective, performers. There are horses which summarize with virtuosity the stalwart grace, the agility and confidence of the equine species; there are horses which serve man responsively—the duke, the hussar, the Roman youth, the saint, the jockey. There are horses like Rosinante, whose image is modified (by Daumier in this instance) to harmonize with the crepuscular atmosphere of fancy. The fantastic horses of our contemporary Chirico make an odd mixture of circus mounts and Hellenic steeds. For one artistic temperament, it is the grace of the horse's form which is most appealing; for another, the dynamics of motion at the race track. In the plastic portraits, a Renaissance bronze shows the horse as he is seen and described outwardly by an onlooker, while a T'ang terra cotta aims rather to capture the essence of the horse. The horse may be seen in terms of its bulk, round, full, ample; it may be analyzed also as a tracery of lines which are abrupt and mobile.

What we really see at the Fogg Museum is an array of temperaments, symbols of devotion, qualities of observation. Different ages, different races have seen the animal in terms of their own sensibilities and affection and daily needs, and they have related as much about themselves as about the subject matter. The Fogg show reaches beyond the limits of the horse; it extends to the unlimited variations that exist in the arts, indicating the observational and expressive and technical gifts of man. So long as there are creative thoughts and imaginative ferment there will be more and novel variations upon the same theme.

Among treasures included in this exhibition are a Leonardo study of a horse and rider, a Rubens and a Goya, a Manet, two items by Degas, a choice Sassetta, a Han stallion, a Luristan bronze bit, a Chinese scroll, a Rajput portrait, and others.

Documentary Sketches

Lewis Rubenstein, painter of the murals at the Germanic Museum, is now exhibiting at that museum a noteworthy collection of drawings and aquarelles made on a tour of the West.

For Mr. Rubenstein, picture-making is not a mere aesthetic practice, an end in itself; it is rather a means of imparting information, offering criticism, waxing poetic. He is definitely an artist of documentary leaning.

Because of the special trends of modern art it is an academic question whether an artist favors the purely aesthetic or turns towards the descriptive. Too sharply have we made the division between the categories, for essentially all artists have the same features in greater or less degree. Those who paint city or industrial subjects are bound to touch upon the human phase, and they may even register a complaint, between the strokes, as it were, as to the sad lot of some men. Mr. Rubenstein gives a sort of march-of-time survey in drawings of a mining town in Arizona. He shows us the topography, the close view, the machinery employed and the hazards. The miners interest him chiefly, and somehow their gameness seems to heighten Mr. Rubenstein's gift of portrayal, for he exceeds himself in these character studies. The line becomes more vibrant, the expression is more clearly communicated. Other appealing drawings are those of burros, sheep and rabbits.

Views of the San Francisco water front again show his observing eye and responding hand; he portrays the worker among his nets, his haul, against the background of the fisheries. The human implication does not impede artistic intent.

Many a young artist would benefit from studying the Rubenstein method, for it is responsible and idealistic. The accompanying texts are written in good, clear prose. The visitor has learned something while enjoying the pictures. Many a painter would feel refreshed by working in this way, for in certain respects he may have been living—sometimes through pressure of outward circumstance—a segregated life. The artist cannot separate himself too radically from mankind without disastrous results. **D. A.**

Ivan Busatt

Samuel Goldenberg

In "Brothers Ashkenazi," Which Is Having a Return Engagement for the Rest of the Week at the Majestic Theater

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

forums, one covering problems of consumption, and the other worker education. Speakers will include Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the Conciliation Service of the Federal Department of Labor, and Dr. Isadore Lubin, Director of the National Bureau of Labor Statistics, as well as members of the staff of the University of New Hampshire, John Barry, President of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor, and Burt H. Crowell, secretary to the Federation.

Portsmouth Harbor Survey

The New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission, at the instigation of the U. S. Maritime Commission, has conducted a survey of the potential business that could be obtained for Portsmouth Harbor if adequate dockage and shipping facilities should be provided at the New Hampshire seaport. It was found that the probable business would be around 2,000,000 tons of imports and exports annually. This is seven or eight times the present handle at Portsmouth.

Last month representatives of the Maritime Commission visited the seaport in conjunction with the survey. About 160 of the 750 questionnaires sent out to New Hampshire businesses were returned and of this number 60 reported that with proper dockage and shipping facilities at Portsmouth Harbor that they would probably be in a position to use the port to the tune of 742,688 tons of imports and 59,614 tons of exports annually

The 2,000,000-ton potential handle is conservatively based on the replies from these questionnaires. The chief import items cited in the report are oil, oil products, coal, coke, gypsum, grain, textiles, cement, and lumber. It is believed that the development of the Harbor would reduce shipping costs for New Hampshire businesses who use materials shipped by ocean but handled by a more distant port. It is claimed that Portsmouth Harbor presents many natural advantages.

Short-Wave Programs

For Thursday, May 12

Paris—1:45 p. m.—"Fifteen Minutes with the Poets," Mr. Charles Vildrac. TPA3, 25.2 m., 11.88 meg.

Tokyo—7 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.

London—7:20 p. m.—"It Happens Every Day," revue; "Green Fields and Pavements"; sailor songs. GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Sweden,' talk; "Sports Page"; Wellesley College program. WIXAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.

Berlin—7:45 p. m.—"A visit to Bremen." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; selections from operas; "Castelgandolfo," talk. 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; IQY, 35.21 m., 11.90 meg.

Prague—9 p. m.—Variety; English Talk. OLR4A, 25.3 m., 11.83 meg.; OLR5A, 19.7 m., 15.23 meg.

Paris—10 p. m.—Classical recordings. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

London—10:40 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra. GSI, 19.6 m., 15.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, May 12

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Worcester Gets '38 Apple Fete; '39 to Boston?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 11—Boston is welcome to take part in the New England Apple Festival in the fall, which will be held to honor the memory of John Chapman (Johnny Appleseed) and to call attention to the excellence of New England apples, but Bostonians who are interested will have to journey to Worcester to participate. This was quite definitely established when the members of the New England Apple Festival Board turned down Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's bid to stage the Festival in Boston.

However, on the refusal of his 1938 bid, Mayor Tobin immediately placed a bid for the Festival in 1939.

To this he received a reply which read in part: "As regards Boston, it has a valid ambition—at least for next year. Mayor Tobin's invitation will undoubtedly get a friendly reception on the part of the governing board—to the extent that the Festival might move to Boston for its 1939 observance."

Although much conflicting testimony has arisen about the actual birthplace of "Johnny Appleseed," since it was announced a few months ago that his birthplace had been located in Leominster, Mass., those in charge of the Apple Festival are satisfied that the data supporting this contention is correct and that further investigation will establish its authenticity beyond any question. Because of this they feel the logical place to center this first Apple Festival is in Worcester County, which includes Leominster.

Robert K. Shaw, Libraran of the Worcester Free Public Library, has received so many requests from schools throughout Worcester County asking for information on "Johnny Appleseed" that he has commenced a compilation of all available material.

N. H. Milk Control Board Again Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., May 11—The New Hampshire Milk Control Board has been upheld in its most far-reaching court case since the board's inception, Municipal Court Judge Bolic A. Degasis has found milk dealer Weston W. Hayward guilty of discounting the price of milk to a local customer. The assessment of fines and costs will be made later.

The first New Hampshire Milk Control legislation was thrown out by the State's Supreme Court more than a year ago on the grounds that it was unconstitutional delegation of authority. The present legislation was drafted on the basis of the Supreme Court ruling, and the action in the local court further confirms the legality of the present system, it is considered.

Littauer Lays Cornerstone Of 'Officeholders' School

Despite a late afternoon rain which for a time threatened to halt the ceremony, Lucius N. Littauer saw his idea for joining the forces of government and education in a school of public administration take material form for the first time yesterday as, in the presence of more than 100 guests, including members of the Harvard Corporation and Board of Overseers, the deans of the university, and members of the faculty, he laid the cornerstone of the $2,250,000 Littauer Graduate School of Public Administration at Harvard.

In a short address before the cornerstone was lowered into place, Mr. Littauer outlined the general aims of the new school.

"The laying of this cornerstone," he said, "symbolizes, I hope, an important milestone here at Harvard and in public life. To my mind it marks an advance from present concepts and previous traditions of public service. The completion of the building to house the new school of Public Administration should point to the day when public office, in the hands of broadly educated and highly expert public administrators, will truly become a public trust.

To Improve Service

"The improvement of public administration—national, state, and local—is our fundamental objective, and we shall work to make the government service popular as a life's vocation; to provide public offices with trained men, equipped intellectually, technically, and spiritually to meet the constantly broadening responsibilities of public administration, to keep democratic self-government secure and effective through professionally trained executives and administrators."

Mr. Littauer continued by stating that he was eager that the men of the school would not be content to "follow beaten tracks" in their teaching and learning methods.

"Perfection in government and its administration," he continued, "is an unceasing effort—it can never end as long as human beings seek to find more perfect means to improve their progress. In this progressive effort I hope the new school, which will rise on this spot, will play a fruitful role. I have been led toward its foundation by my firm belief in the capability of highly educated men to be instructed in public administration, studied not merely theoretically, but in its practical application; I am confident that here capable men will be taught how to improve and administer the wide range of government activities, competently and efficiently, and that here they will learn not merely to follow beaten tracks, but to carve new and better paths in the pattern of democracy; that here they will learn how to administer public posts of responsibility with skill and courage to achieve the nation's progressive purposes.

"No school can make men great, but it can bring men forth, and I hope it shall do so here—men who will see beyond, see greater possibilities in the technique of administration they have been taught to guide."

Plans Tentative

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, emphasized that plans for teaching in the new school were still essentially tentative until class experience shows the best methods.

"If a group of learned men, experts in many fields, united in a new endeavor, can be measured by their collective skill, wisdom, and determination, then the future may be reckoned bright," he said.

Prof. John H. Williams, dean of the new school, referred to the dual purpose of the school in his address.

"Our contribution in the field of public administration," he said, "is to offer a new method rather than to answer a new need. Our approach has two distinctive aspects, both of which seem of equal importance. This building serves as a symbol of these purposes as well as a concrete means for bringing about their realization.

"By bringing under one roof men actively engaged in public administration and those carrying on investigation in various fields of inquiry, we hope to reach a better understanding of the questions demanding answers in government today. Through advanced research approached jointly by students and officials a new emphasis will be brought to the study of public administration."

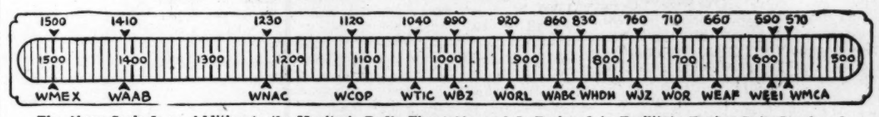
Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

situation should be brought into the convention.

The chief matters to be considered at the Convention are tax reform, including changes that would permit graduated taxation now unconstitutional, and tax relief for forest and timberland owners; removal of the long unenforced constitutional stipulation against Catholic teachers in the public schools; steps to reduce the size of the State Legislature or limit the length of sessions; changes in the laws relative to Notary Publics and Justices of the Peace; possible removal of constitutional restrictions against the use of state funds for the aid of private business; which prevented the possible enactment of legislation during the last session of the legislature to permit the use of state relief appropriations for loans to private business suggested as a means of increasing employment within private industry.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

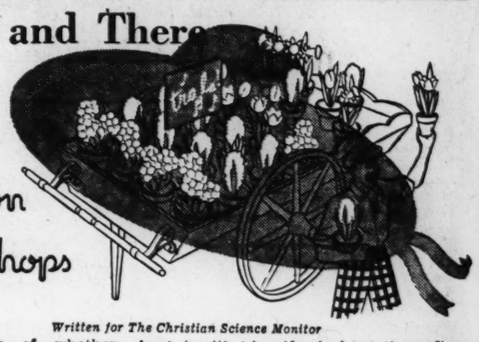
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Comment: music	Concert Hour	Little Orphan Annie	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News: sportshots	News: Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye": sketch	Revelers: orchestra	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 America Dances	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	Rose Marie, songs	Tenor; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger":	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Comment: music	Commentator	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 Cavalcade of America: sketch	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family":	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Let's Visit": informal	Air Mail Week, talk
8:45 the Lads	Barry McKinley, songs	vocalists	network interviews	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 Grace Moore; comment; orchestra	"Tune Types": variety	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15	"Tune Types": variety	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	tory in Action"
9:30 Word Game With	Boston "Pop" Concert,	Players; guest; vocal	Network speakers	Terry O'Toole, songs
9:45 "FPA"	Arthur Fiedler, con-	trio; orchestra	Network speakers	Legal Aid Society
10:00 "Gang Busters";	ductor	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Dinner: Thomas E.
10:15 dramatic sketch	Boston "Pop" Concert	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Dewey, speaker
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	National Institute of Im-	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Duke Ellington's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch	migrant Welfare	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News: Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Comment; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Renard's Orchestra	lem"; variety
11:30 Gasparre's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Gasparre's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	lem"; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; weather	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Rhythm music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	Talk; music	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Farm and home news
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Two Pianos
9:30 "Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes; music
9:45 Bachelor's Children		Soloists; orchestra	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist.	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	"Good Morning from	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Cleveland"; music	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Roger Coleman, tenor
11:15 "New Voices"	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	"Old Time Melodies"
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Home economist	"Get Thin to Music"	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "The Goldbergs"	report; music	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"	Treasures in Melody	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Heminways"	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Ad Club speakers
1:45 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Glenn Darwin, baritone	Don Van Wart, pianist	Leonard Warren; orch.	Ad Club speakers
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	Network program	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Song team
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	Local sports	Edna Carter, songs
2:30 News service	"Dot and Pat," songs	Household talk	Sport reports	Grandstand, Bandstand
2:45 Salon orchestra	Orchestra; vocalist	"School for Wives"	"Accordiana"	Grandstand, Bandstand
3:00 Ray Block's Orch.	Piano recital	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Federal Theater: "Sons
3:15 Talk; music	Vocalists; orchestra	"Ma Perkins"	baseball game	in Exile," drama
3:30 U. S. Army Band	Joe Green's Novelty	"Vic and Sade"	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Sport reports
3:45 U. S. Army Band	Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's Orch	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox vs. Chicago	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15 Eton Boys; quartet	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	baseball game	"Song Styles"
4:30 Network program	Club Matinee: variety	Rush Hughes, comment	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 Popular program	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow: sketch	Violin soloist	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Hits and Encores"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family": sketch.	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Comment; music	Vocalists; orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News: sportshots	News: Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	Comment; organ	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Barry Wood's Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Popular program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Elvira Rios, songs	Commentator	"Headlines"; sketch	"Dance Melodies"
7:45 talks; music	Popular music	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Studio speaker	Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour; Connecticut	Sinfonietta; orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 "Five Star Final,"	News dramatizations	Yankees; guests	Sinfonietta; orchestra	Commentator
8:30 sketch; popular so-	Network programs	Vallee Hour; Connecticut	"Green Hornet"; drama	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 loists; or.	Network programs	Yankees; guests	"Green Hornet"; drama	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:00 Major Bowes Hour	Network programs	"Good News of 1938";	"The Harmonaires"	"Music of the Masters"
9:15 Major Bowes Hour	Network programs	Robert Young; Robert	"Johnson Family"	Petroleum Dealers
9:30 Major Bowes Hour	Network programs	Montgomery; Fannie	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Chamber of Commerce
9:45 Major Bowes Hour	Network programs	Brice; Frank Morgan.	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	dinner speakers
10:00 "Essays in Music";	Under Western Skies:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Mr. Merzenthwirker's	Petroleum Dealers
10:15 concert orchestra.	drama	Bob Burns, comedian;	Lobblies"; drama	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "Americans at	Promenade Concert,	quartet; chorus; guest	Concert Revue; Solo-	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45 Work"; interviews	with Roy Shields	artist; orchestra	ists; chorus; Henry	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Commentator
11:15 D. Ellington's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	National Retail Dry	"Salute to the Cities";	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Goods Asso. talks	military band	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Regardless of whether Aunt Etta and her brood of six have dropped in on you unexpectedly, or it's just an intimate little family affair, . . . Sunday night suppers are supposed to be a bit gala. But the fact of the matter is that having thought up (and perhaps cooked, as well!) the menu for the big Sunday dinner, Mother is often at a loss for ideas. Ideas that "jell" with the family, at least.

How often have you heard your family clamor for waffles on such occasions? And how often, as you visualize the procedure have you begged off? Plenty of times; we'll venture. Because it usually means that you set yourself sown to the job and start things going with a beautifully baked golden brown waffle. And once started you don't stop. At least not until everybody else has had their fill. Then, and not until then, do you get a chance to put in the batter for your own personal waffle. And usually by that time you just don't care whether you eat or not! That's because you just never seem to be able to catch up with yourself in making them . . . to say nothing of actually getting ahead of the game! This business of making one lone waffle at a time is pretty slow and tedious, we'll admit, but that's where the new (at least to us) Manning-Bowman Twin Reversible Waffle Iron comes in . . . because here is a gem of an iron that's just what you've been wishing for all these years. It actually bakes two waffles at the same time! And all in the same time it takes to bake one. Which means that you're going to be able to eat your waffles right along with the rest of the family, and there'll be no more of this "slave" business while you watch everybody else enjoy themselves.

The idea is that it's a double decker affair; very neat and compact looking. You simply pour the batter into the top section, reverse the iron with one lone move, and pour batter into the bottom section From then it's on it's own . . . and pretty soon you are confronted with two (count 'em) waffles where heretofore there has been but one! All of which makes things very pleasant. And we can picture a lot of fun with one! And we can picture a lot of fun with one. A buffet supper party for instance, with each couple making their own; just to name one time. A Manning-Bowman costs you $12.50, and you can get them at a number of places, including The Boston Edison Company's Shop on Boylston Street, Filene's Gift Shop, and B. F. Macy's at 474 Boylston Street.

Bath Foam Makes a Luxurious Bath

Luxury baths seem to be what women want nowadays. Baths that are ever so faintly perfumed, and baths that are topped by rich, luxurious foam. The kind that Marelle Bath Foam makes. From the attractive bottle you pour out a good teaspoonful (or more if you feel in a really extravagant mood), right into the empty tub. Then turn the water on full force. Delightfully refreshing right after the bath, too. At Jordan Marsh's.

Husband and Wife Team Up on This

It's often difficult for a man to arrange his business hours so that he can get in shopping time with his wife. And yet they often like to be along. Not when it's just a matter of a new suit or a hat, for then there are probably plenty of places where they'd rather be (and they usually see to it that they are!) but when it's something like furniture. That's why Osgoods . . . at 744 Washington Street stays open on Monday and Saturday evenings. Personally we'd say it meant a lot more business, and much more mutual satisfaction. And, just so you won't find yourself driving around for blocks and blocks in the process of looking for parking space, until you're so far away from the store that you almost forget which one you were heading for in the first place, there is a free parking lot adjoining the store. There's also a new idea . . . at least we never heard of such an offer before around here, or anywhere else. And that is, if you buy furniture on the credit plan, and finish paying for it within six months, there is no carrying charge made. Which is all very nice, we think! **Janet Treat**

Amusements

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Bob Burns—Jack Oakie—Victor Moore

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A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS

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At Our Third Floor

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

cities and by John H. Mahoney of Worcester, representative of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, who said that Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Federation, has been informed by the Bureau of Public Roads that such use of highway fund money would be approved by it.

The distribution would mean, Mayor Tobin declared, possible reduction of the Boston tax rate by $1.24.

In arguing for the other bill, that the great majority of users of the East Boston tunnel are not residents of Boston, and that the tunnel is an integral part of the State highway system so it properly should be financed by the State, the Mayor declared the provision in the city budget of $450,000 for the tunnel deficit this year meant about 30 cents in the tax rate.

Check at Tunnel

In a 10-hour day, he reported, a recent check of cars using the tunnel showed that 2,163 owned by Boston residents passed through it, and 27,511 from other communities.

If the tunnel could be taken over by the State now, he continued, Boston probably would save $280,290 for the remainder of the year. Under his plan the State would pay the deficit—caused mainly by the $830,000 a year interest on the bonds issued for its construction, and the City would continue to operate it—unless the State preferred to do that also.

Tunnel tolls, he reported, now pay about 66 per cent of the cost of operation.

Robert I. Hunniman of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, stated Boston pays about 25 per cent of the State tax and receives in return only about 5 per cent.

Among representatives of other cities supporting the measures was Mayor William E. Kane of Woburn, who rose briefly to announce that the Woburn tax rate is $46.90—highest in the State.

'Largo' Scheduled At Pops Tonight

When Handel's "Largo" is played tonight by Arthur Fiedler and his Boston Pops Orchestra, for the first time this (fifty-third) season, it will have been before the public 200 years, three weeks and five days. Handel first presented it in London, April 15, 1738.

"Largo" has not missed a season at the Pops. In the annual balloting for the Request Program, it always polls one of the highest votes.

When played in a regular Boston Symphony program in 1884, the year before the Pops opened, the audience tried to have it repeated immediately. Is there any modern popular tune with such a record?

Warrant Issued In 1937 Shooting

The Suffolk County Grand Jury returned a secret indictment today after hearing evidence concerning the fatal shooting of Mrs. Helen D. Dale in the apartment of George Knox, a special State trooper, on Commonwealth Avenue, Back Bay, in May, 1937.

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick issued a bench warrant and police have gone out to make the arrest.

Independent of this action, Judge Fosdick set bail at $25,000 and held Mrs. Edith A. Belcher of Allston, Mass., as a material witness in the case at the request of Assistant District Attorney Edward M. Sullivan. The prosecutor said Mrs. Belcher had been absent for more than a year, and had left three different forwarding addresses. He described her as a hostile witness. Mrs. Belcher recently testified before the Grand Jury.

Boston Receives New Air Stamps

Postmaster Peter F. Tague of Boston has received 200,000 of the new 6-cent airmail stamps, he announced today, and they will go on sale May 15.

They are the same size as before, but are printed in two colors. A red eagle with outstretched wings and a shield, olive wreath and bundle of arrows clutched in its talons, is shown against a blue background.

Grand Jury Hears Curley Charges

Robert Cuniff, Secretary of the Boston Finance Commission, was the first witness called by the Suffolk County Grand Jury which today began hearing evidence on charges of perjury and larceny of $30,000 which former Gov. James M. Curley is pressing against Frederick H. Graves, intermediary in a property settlement between the City of Boston and the General Equipment Company when the former Governor was Mayor.

Mr. Curley spent a brief interval before the Jury. Another witness was Miss Sarah Early, court stenographer.

District Attorney William J. Foley has assigned Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle to present the evidence to the Grand Jury.

Auditor Buckley Asks Re-election

Pointing to the manner in which he has conducted his office as his best indorsement, Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, today announced his candidacy for re-election.

"My office has been conducted in a businesslike manner," he said. "I have tried to conduct it in an economical and efficient manner, with the understanding that every public official once elected, is placed in offices to advance the welfare of all the people of his Commonwealth.

"Believing my experience of the past four years as Auditor, preceded by two years as First Deputy Auditor, can be of value in the coming two years to the people of the Commonwealth, I am asking for their further generous consideration and support, and will be a candidate for renomination and re-election to my present office."

Blackmail Letter Sent to Brewster In 1814 Located

BREWSTER, Mass., May 11 (AP)—In 1814, the captain of a British ship sent a letter to the selectmen of Brewster threatening to blow up the town's valuable salt works unless it paid $4,000. Historians who have recounted the incident never saw the document until today.

Mrs. Frank Cleverley of Brewster, great-great-granddaughter of Isaac Clark, moderator of the town meeting that voted to pay the indemnity, found the original letter in the attic of her Brewster home. Other documents, owned by Mrs. Cleverley, showed that Brewster didn't have the $4,000 and had to borrow it.

Henry C. Kittredge, author and Cape Cod historian, said the letter was of great historical importance.

Garments

(Continued from Page 9)

planning to withdraw from the C. I. O., there was no evidence of it in the show. The C. I. O. was praised equally with the A. F. of L., leading some to read a double meaning into the title of the song, "One Big Union for Two."

"This revue is part of the educational and recreational activities of the union," said Miss Rose Pesotta, Vice-President and general organizer in this district, as she greeted members in the lobby. "It grew out of smaller skits prepared in the workers' spare time.

"It's purpose is to enable union members to sing, dance, and have other forms of recreation, and to show non-union workers the advantages of belonging to the union.

"While this has been developed in New York, where three other companies are now giving daily performances, the Boston local has many similar educational activities, including classes in English, in union activity, swimming and gym."

A legal problem has been handed to the union in the form of court action by a Boston writer who seeks to restrain the union from using the title, "Pins and Needles."

The writer, Joseph J. Jurman, filed a bill in equity late yesterday in Suffolk Superior Court, saying he conducts a column entitled, "Needles and Pins," in the Jewish Advocate, a weekly, and has done so since 1925. He named the Union, the Shubert Holding Company and Labor Stage, Inc., of New York, as respondents.

The suit didn't appear to bother any at the show last night as garment workers sang tunefully through the proscenium arch, "We're plain, ordinary men and women; we're from the shops," and garment workers in the audience echoed the words in their hearts.

Practice Makes Perfect in Boston Classrooms

By a Staff Photographer

Pupils Learn by Doing

Upper Left—Adolph Moschella Works on Mounting for a Telescope. Upper Center—Martin L. Olson Supervises Future Engineers at Drafting Boards. Upper Right—Alex Nesteruk in Pattern Shop. Lower Left—Alvin Kinnear Working in Pattern Shop. Lower Center—Frank Batchelder Operating Planer in Machine Shop. Lower Right—Nick Dicamillo Trying His Hand at Welding

Boston Trains Youth for Places in Industry

Despite the recession, despite talk of bad times, despite charts of business decline—the Boston School Department is making plans to place some 300 boys in private industry this summer.

And if results of last year may be used as a yardstick, those plans give every indication of succeeding.

The boys are potential graduates of public school co-operative industrial courses, in which the City and State combine funds to give students practical instruction in various trades, including auto mechanics, electrical work, woodworking, machine shop, agriculture, printing, and sheet-metal work.

Most of last year's graduates of these courses in Boston high schools were given the opportunity to go to work at their trades.

1,000 Boys Enrolled

Throughout the City more than 1,000 boys are now enrolled in co-operative industrial courses. There would be more but for State limitations restricting the maximum size of each class to from 40 to 60 pupils.

Courses cover five years, the first two years of which (last year of junior high school and first year of senior high) are devoted one half to work in school shops and one half to academic study in classrooms. During the last two years, the half-time devoted to shop work is spent, if possible, in private industrial shops in and around Boston, with the boys earning apprentice pay.

At the completion of the fourth year, a certificate covering academic work is awarded by the School Committee. In order to earn a diploma, however, a boy must work full time at his chosen trade in some approved industrial shop the major portion of the fifth year.

High Grades Essential

Boys do not simply choose to take the co-operative industrial courses. They earn the right to do so by marks in shop work and mathematics in the lower grades. Boys with "A" ranking in both subjects receive preference, while those receiving less than a "B" in shop work of a "C" in mathematics rarely are chosen to take the course.

According to Edward C. Emerson, Associate Director of the Department of Manual Arts, who has charge of co-operative industrial courses in Boston schools, machinery used by pupils in the eight high schools presenting such courses represents an outlay during the past 25 years of approximately $375,000.

Some $80,000 of this machinery, Mr. Emerson said, is located in the Hyde Park High School, where co-operative industrial courses first began in this City 25 years ago. Procedure at this school, he said, is typical of that in other schools.

In the new $1,000,000 school building at the junction of Central and Metropolitan Avenues, boys enrolled in co-operative industrial courses are prepared for profitable employment in machine-shop work, pattern making or drafting. The school's machine shop is considered one of the best in any secondary school in this part of the country.

Headmaster Dennis C. Haley is executive head of the course. Martin L. Olson is responsible for the curriculum, secures contracts for admission of pupils to shops in Hyde Park and Boston, and keeps an eye on them while they are working. Mr. Olson has placed graduates in more than 100 factories in and around Boston, and keeps in contact with at least 200 others.

Boys graduated from the course enter private industry with the rating of advanced apprentice and, according to Mr. Olson, the time each must spend before becoming a journeyman is cut nearly in half.

An indication of how successful Mr. Olson has been in placing boys at work after graduation may be seen from the record of the 1937 class of 58 boys, 57 of whom are working for an average weekly wage of $18.44. Including graduates of the summer school course, Mr. Olson altogether placed 140 boys last year.

In all, 115 boys are taking the course at Hyde Park, with 50 scheduled to be graduated this June. Some are specializing in automatic screw-machine work, some in acetylene welding, and others in pattern making. Articles made in the shop include hammers, screw drivers, punches, clamps, hack-saw frames, motor parts, and vises.

Saving to City

Many of these articles are made for the Boston School Committee for use in other schools. The boys have completed an order for 75 woodworking vises and are making 100 more. The vises, which would cost about $15 at retail, cost the City only $4.25.

Just how much is saved by the City in work done by pupils in the co-operative industrial courses is not available in figures, but according to both Mr. Emerson and Mr. Olson, it is considerable.

Mr. Olson, who has been at Hyde Park High since 1915, first as teacher of mechanical drawing and since 1932 as co-ordinator, has seen more than 87 per cent of the graduates of the co-operative industrial course rise from jobs as mechanics to positions of responsibility as foremen, superintendents, teachers, or in charge of businesses of their own.

In the past 10 years, Mr. Olson revealed, boys taking the course earned a total of nearly $300,000 in outside shops, all of which belonged to the boys. And this, he pointed out, was partly during the depression.

Industry Needs Men

Whether or not all boys to be graduated in June will find employment in private shops is, of course, a matter of conjecture, depending upon business conditions. Industry, however, is looking for experienced men to handle complicated modern machinery, besides welcoming apprentices whom it can train to individual situations. Apprentices today, moreover, usually are required to have a high-school diploma.

Co-ordinators are depending upon these facts, and upon contacts with the hundreds of shops in and around Boston. So is this year's crop of graduates, each of whom feels certain June will see his commencement—both at school and in industry.

Soldiers Field Parade

The annual dress parade and review of the Harvard Military Science R. O. T. C. unit will be held at Soldiers Field this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, with inspection by a visiting committee of the Department of Military and Naval Science and Tactics, Dean A. C. Hanford of Harvard College, and Jerome D. Greene, Secretary to the Harvard Corporation and Board of Overseers.

The parade will include the 200 Harvard undergraduates enrolled in the military science course. Music will be furnished by the Fort Devens band.

Two Thousand Carpet Workers Strike To Protest Bigelow-Sanford Pay Cut

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., May 11 (AP)—A doubled police force of 25 officers guarded the gates of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company plant today, but all was quiet and orderly as over 2,000 employees went on strike in protest against a 10 per cent wage reduction.

Arthur Fortier, a local union official, said only a handful of workers in addition to overseers and foremen went into the factory. Company officials could not be reached immediately for comment, but neutral observers said it appeared no departments were working.

Picket lines of about a dozen men each marched with placards before the factory's three gates. Virtually all employees and a crowd of other townspeople thronged the street fronting the plant.

The company normally employs 3,200 hands but the working force had been reduced in recent weeks to between 2,000 and 2,500.

The strike had the approval of Carpet Workers Local 2,188, an independent union backed in the walkout by the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. A special committee's report on a Union-Company conference in New York Monday was approved last night at a mass meeting.

The approval, virtually unanimous, automatically made effective a strike vote last Sunday by union employees calling for action within 48 hours unless Company officials withdrew the pay cut.

The plant gates were open today and officials announced any desiring to work would be received. The walkout was staged simultaneously with one by the T. W. O. C. at the Company's Amsterdam, N. Y., plant, which employs slightly fewer persons.

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Send 3c in stamps for generous sample or 35c for 1-lb. package, equal to 80 cups.
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25% to 40% off
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Open every evening until 9 o'clock.

Here are a few of our 35¢ Bargains
Here's a tip for bargain hunters. Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday, most telephone rates step way down.
LOOK AT THESE 35¢* BARGAINS!
Boston to Bellows Falls, Vt. . . . Boston to Biddeford, Me. . . . Boston to Brattleboro, Vt. . . . Boston to Holyoke, Mass. . . . Boston to Laconia, N. H.
*3 minute station-to-station rate.
TELEPHONE

This month it's CHOCOLATE MARSHMALLOW!
• THE Sealtest Ice-Cream-of-the-Month is always something to look forward to. This month it's really something special—rich, creamy Fro-joy Chocolate Ice Cream literally packed with tender bits of fresh marshmallow. Be sure to enjoy it!
Listen to the new Sealtest Daytime Radio Program, "Your Family and Mine," N. B. C. Red Network, Monday through Friday, at 5:30 to 5:45, E. D. T.
FRO-JOY Sealtest ICE CREAM

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SALE SURPLUS STOCK
All Spring Merchandise Greatly Reduced
DRESSES COATS
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THE fact that we have been sponsoring liveries for over a quarter of a century—you can safely assume that Scott & Company's House Liveries and Chauffeur Outfits are always distinctive, smart and efficient looking . . . Quality in the fabrics and dependable tailoring in all details—producing garments to carry enduring shapeliness and comfort for the wearer.
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is so much a matter of the right shampoo!
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TODAY'S GENERAL ELECTRIC MODELS CLIMAX 12 YEARS OF EVER INCREASING VALUES!
Model shown is 8-8-38 Price $264.95
1938 Triple-Thrift REFRIGERATOR
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PRICE — Today, this first choice of millions is popularly priced! G-E refrigerators purchased 12 years ago—the first G-E to have the now famous G-E sealed mechanism—have proved excellent investments. Today's G-E prices are approximately 50% less!
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LOOK AT THE PRICE TAGS! COMPARE VALUES!
And Check The Multiple Savings of a New 1938 General Electric
The new 1938 G-E Triple-Thrift Refrigerators are now on display. A dozen beautiful superbly styled models offering the greatest values in General Electric history. Last year America bought more General Electric Refrigerators than ever before—and today's G-E is even a bigger buy! It climaxes a 12 year record of ever increasing values.
AT YOUR Edison Shop AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS
MODELS AS LOW AS 14¢ A DAY Payable Monthly
Liberal Terms to Edison Service Customers
NO DOWN PAYMENT
Up to 3 years to pay
Be Sure to See the NEW 1938 G-E ELECTRIC RANGES

The most important tools in America

A knife, a fork, a spoon — these are the most important tools in America.

The United States is easily the "world's largest grocery basket."

How the food industries have helped lower the cost of living and provide work for one-third of our population.

Multiply a knife, a fork and a spoon by one-hundred-and-thirty-million, then set those tools falling briskly to work 3 times a day and you have the picture of a mighty construction and reconstruction job — feeding America.

American industry has freed women from toiling over hot stoves from morning 'til night. It has made available at surprisingly low cost a vast variety of food products of excellent quality, many of them "ready to eat." Along with this, it has introduced dozens of delicious new foods and countless old ones in more appetizing forms and in carefully sealed boxes, cartons and air-tight cans and bottles.

Back in 1909, the pioneer stage of our food industries, the average family spent about 33 cents of every dollar for things to eat and drink. Through increased production and more efficient methods, prices have since been lowered to the point where food takes only 25 cents of the average family's dollar. With food taking the largest single slice of our national income, it can readily be seen that a decrease like this leaves more money to be spent for such things as education, entertainment, automobiles and luxuries.

One out of every three persons in the nation's cities, towns and rural areas, directly or indirectly, on whole or part time, is employed in the production, processing and distribution of food. Over 1,400,000,000 acres of land are required to raise the foods that America consumes. About 500,000 trucks are required to haul and deliver it. And about 615,000 stores handle some sort of food.

Only in a country like America, where enterprise is free and unrestricted, could the food industries have accomplished so many miracles in raising our standards of living.

●

This advertisement is one of a series prepared by The New York Sun to create a broader understanding and appreciation of industrial America's contribution to the advancement of our social and economic well-being.

The Sun

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Helping Foreign-Born to Feel at Home—Her Job

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Marion Blackwell's Chosen Work Is Making Friends

Friends for United States in 'Foreign' Sections Of Cities, and for 'Foreign-Born' Among Americans

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"You can't do it by thrusting an American flag into their hands and demanding their allegiance. You cannot force Americanization on people overnight. Just taking out papers doesn't make citizenship." Miss Marion Blackwell spoke earnestly, from the background of years of experience, working among immigrant groups in various parts of the United States.

She has recently come from Buffalo, N. Y., where she was formerly Executive Secretary of the International Institute, to occupy a corresponding position at the International Institute in Boston. Beginning her career as a teacher in her native state of New Mexico, later taking up social service and Y. W. C. A. work which led her to join the staff of the International Institute of Honolulu, Hawaii, she has shared in solving the problems of both European and Oriental settlers, as well as their American-born children.

Not Institutional in Approach

Few persons who do not come into contact with the International Institute realize what a constructive force it is in American cities having large "foreign" sections. Because it endeavors to understand the newcomer and his background, protecting rather than uprooting the culture he has already taken on in the Old World, and at the same time to help him to understand the ideals and purposes of the land of his adoption, this organization has come to mean refuge for thousands of immigrants who shrink from the stereotyped government bureau. "The underlying purpose," said Miss Blackwell, as we chatted in her office, in the dignified Beacon Street mansion which is the Boston Institute quarters, "is the assimilation and better adjustment of peoples, the promotion of understanding and interest between native and foreign-born people; and between foreign-born people and their American-born children."

This may sound highly institutional, but the work is decidedly sympathetic, and some of the discoveries which Miss Blackwell and her associates have made might well serve to guide other organizations and a host of individuals who mean well but are sometimes guilty of increasing the burden of the foreign-born and, more frequently, that of the children of the foreign-born.

The problem of the foreign-born, she pointed out, is not so difficult a one as that of their American-born children. In Buffalo, where the largest foreign section of the population consists of Poles, it is possible for a Polish mother to settle in a quarter where she need not know a word of English. She can shop at Polish markets, attend a Polish church, and go to social events where she will meet only Polish people. Her husband may work in a factory or shop under a Polish foreman. Thus the adult Pole in such a city may retain Old-World background. The same is true of the Italian in a district thickly settled with his fellow-countrymen, and of many another alien.

The children, however, whether they wish to or not, must face all the problems of their dual role. While they are small, attending Polish or Italian or Greek or Czechoslovakian meetings and parties with their mothers and fathers, they fit into their environment. The minute they go to school they may discover what discrimination means. They are somehow set aside. The discrimination is not always intentional. Teachers are sometimes thoughtless and will say, states Miss Blackwell, "You children over there are Poles, and so . . ." instead of perhaps, "Now, Joseph and Michael will be proud of this because Kosciusko was one of Washington's colonels," which would give the children of Polish parents a certain pride and satisfaction in their background.

Textbooks, Too

Miss Blackwell tells how she had been asked to read the manuscript of a new civics book prepared for the public schools and that there were many statements of discrimination which had been overlooked. One chapter, on immigration, she recalled, was complimentary to the northern European groups which settled the country and then proceeded to state that in about 1880 came "an undesirable element from southern Europe, from Italy, and other countries." The book was for use in one school where the children were 90 per cent of Italian parentage. "Cannot you say instead," urged Miss Blackwell, "In about 1880 immigration began from southern Europe of less privileged people, of people who had not had the advantages of education and preparation as had the German, Swedish, French and so forth, and that it was more difficult for them to adjust themselves to this country?"

Moving pictures, she pointed out, have in the past been a powerful influence of discrimination, especially where Orientals were concerned. Before Charlie Chan, she added, practically every Chinese character on the films was such as to make white people shrink in suspicion from innocent members of a race they did not know or understand. Quite unreasonably, she stated, people often picked out a difficult foreign name from the crime columns of the newspaper, making the rash declaration that the aliens were responsible for all the crime in the United States, whereas it was often the fact that merely the name which was different arrested their attention, many cases against a Smith or a Jones or a Wilson or a Robinson entirely escaping it.

Gradual Process

It is a gradual process which Miss Blackwell's experience urges, in the making of American citizens. In the various International Institutes the alien is encouraged first to take part in community organization, where he has standing and security.

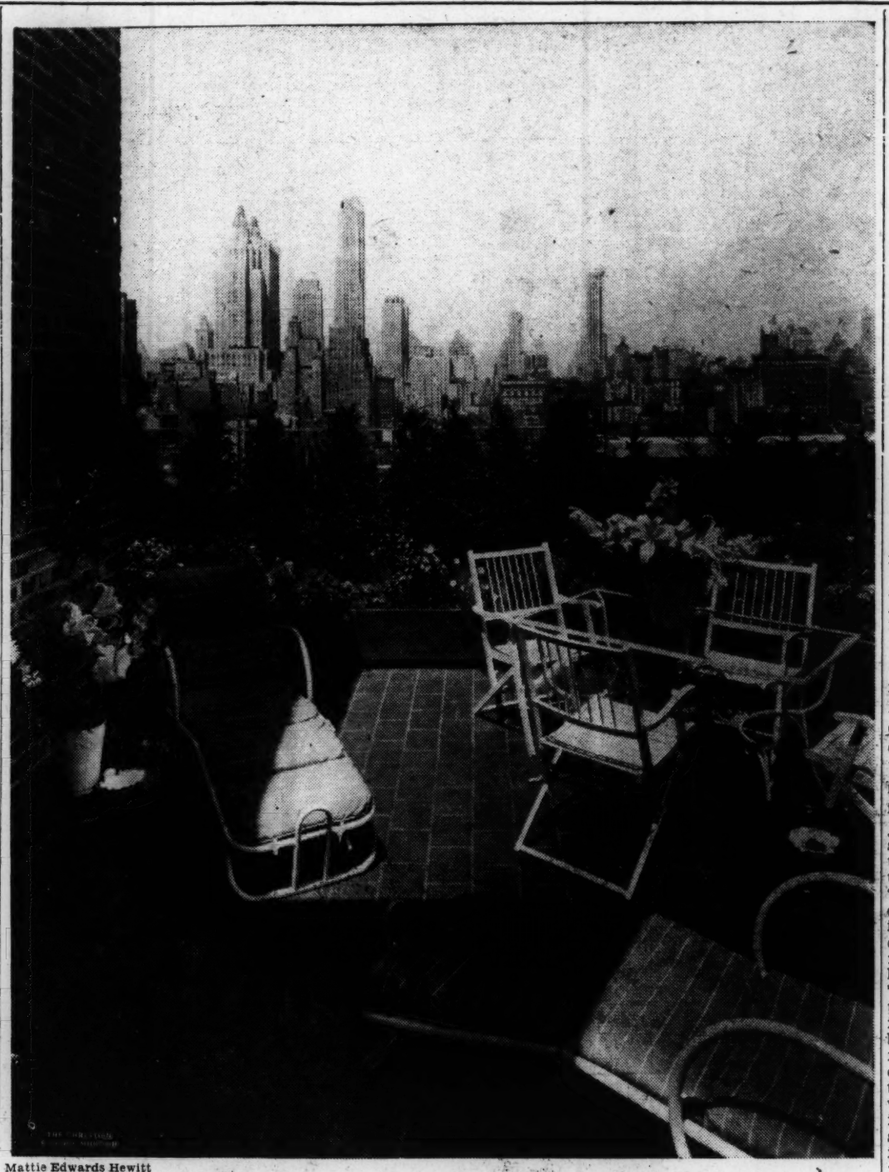
"From that point," explained Miss Blackwell, "you can draw him gradually into the community as a whole. The Buffalo Institute tried to get every American social agency and civic organization to place on its board of directors or on one of its executive committees a Pole or an Italian who could give the others the point of view of the immigrant population and also absorb American ideals, becoming among his own people a leader educated to the responsibilities of the whole community.

The Institute there once tried to have the mothers' club meetings in one of the schools conducted in Polish, whereas the school officials had insisted on English speech. "I think more good would have been accomplished," said Miss Blackwell, "if a Polish-speaking person had been in charge. The work of making good Americans out of those mothers would have gone further if they could have understood more than about seven words. Most of them came over here as adults. They have remained in the home in a Polish community, letting their husbands learn English for them and represent them wherever the use of the English language is required."

Bearing Fruit

The patient efforts to understand the immigrant and to make the American-born child also understand his parent, and his parent's background, which the International Institutes are putting forth are bearing much fruit. It was while she was in charge of the Institute in Buffalo that a representative of the Polish Government pinned on Miss Blackwell the Golden Cross of Merit, for educational and cultural work among the Polish immigrants of Buffalo. She had had no acquaintance with Polish people before she went there, though she had worked among the Japanese, Chinese, Filipino and Korean settlers of Honolulu. She went to work, however, to make a thorough study of them and their problems.

There are about 50 International Institutes in the United States, and some 20 of them are independent organizations like the one in Boston. The remainder come under the direction of Young Women's Christian Associations.



Mattie Edwards Hewitt

The Manhattan Sky Line a Superb Backdrop. Prize-Winning Terrace in the Recent Exhibition in New York City Sponsored by the Outdoor Cleanliness Association

A Rainbow On The Roof

Penthouse Terraces And City Gardens on Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

How city gardens cast a rainbow of spring blossoms over rooftops and yards despite the clouds of smoke and settlings of soot—much of which might be avoided—has been shown here during the past and until yesterday in an exhibition of private gardens, sponsored by the Outdoor Cleanliness Association. About 20 residents of the upper East Side co-operated in opening their penthouse terraces and yards to the public.

The purpose was twofold. The association seeks to stimulate efforts toward outdoor beautification, which can be accomplished despite the handicaps of a city environment, and at the same time to indicate how difficult it is for plants and flowers to thrive in an atmosphere of impure air and grimy soil.

"In this exhibition every type of garden possible for city development is shown," the announcement says, "and also innumerable suggestions are obtainable for the design of limited garden spaces, including many varieties of walls, fences, lattices, fountains, pools, arbors, garden furnishings and sculpture. Here, too, will be found the answer as to what will grow in a city garden. . . ."

Gardens atop tall buildings and overlooking East River, blooming back yards, studio gardens and community developments have been included in the tours, for which a small fee was charged, the receipts to aid the association in its smoke abatement campaign.

Snow White and the Seven Delights

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether you bake your own angel food cake, or buy it from the bakery, you will like these seven attractive ways to serve the "Princess" of all cakes!

Pink Apple Snow

Whip
4 egg whites. Add
3 tablespoons sugar. Beat in
2 tablespoons thick unsweetened apple sauce. Color with
1 tablespoon jelly, prune is delicious. Beat all again, and pile lightly on wedges of
Angel food cake. This makes 8 servings.

Pineapple Dainty

Place a square piece of angel cake in a tall individual glass; above this set
1 slice of canned pineapple partially cut into pieces but still holding its shape. To the juice from
1 can of pineapple add sugar to sweeten and
1 tablespoon lemon juice. Pour this syrup over the pineapple and cake. Put a spoonful of whipped cream on top and garnish with a cherry.

Hidden Treasure

Cut angel food cake into slices for individual servings. On each slice place diced bananas and sweetened whipped cream. Sprinkle with grated coconut.

Gold Nuggets

Cover wedges of angel cake with luscious orange sauce made by combining
3 tablespoons cake flour
½ cup sugar, dash of salt. Add
¾ cup boiling water and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Pour small amount over
1 egg yolk slightly beaten, beating vigorously. Add to remaining thickened mixture and cook one-half minute. Add
1 tablespoon butter
⅓ cup orange juice
2 tablespoons lemon juice
¾ teaspoon grated orange rind
¼ teaspoon grated lemon rind. Serve hot or cold. This makes 1½ cups sauce.

Black Caps

With two forks pull an angel food cake apart into irregular hunks. Melt sweet chocolate bars in top of double boiler. Pour chocolate over each piece and let harden before serving.

Berry Saucette

Cream
1 tablespoon butter and
1½ cups powdered sugar. Add
1 beaten egg white and
2 cups mashed raspberries, either fresh or canned.

Cantaloupe Delight

We have saved the best for the last. Be sure to try this while cantaloupes are in season. Cut the melon into balls with French cutter. Simmer these balls in the juice drained from maraschino cherries. Serve this rich fruit sauce over plain angel food cake.

Courtesy of I. Miller

Linen for Every Occasion

To be smartly shod in linen, whether for beach or banquet, is no trick at all in 1938. There are attractive linens for every occasion. The playtime shoes shown above, for instance. In wheat linen with parisand, a color combination that ties sea and land together. Or the dressier shoes below, featuring the new Chinese silhouette in dark linen with staccato notes of white, cut to give the foot a diminutive "lotus-land" air.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Through the Editor's Window

Examining the Glitter Beforehand

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Going to the Big City to seek one's fortune still seems to have glamor for plenty of young girls, judging from the reports of organizations like the Young Women's Christian Association which do their "better best" to help out when the result doesn't measure up to expectations. The young romantic, reading of the stars who succeeded, the executives who came from small towns and worked up, the artists with one-man shows who refer humorously, 'even affectionately, to their hall-bedroom days long since softened in memory, forgets that for one who reaches the top there are any number who plugged along on the bottom level, and more-than-can-be-told who in the end had to go back home (if fortunate enough to have one), sadder, wiser, and thoroughly out of pocket.

So when Monro Leaf's new book, "Listen Little Girl" with its subtitle "Before You Come to New York" made a happy landing on my desk, I picked it up with interest. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, $1.50). It is time, said I, that the facts be told. It is inefficient in this day of facing things squarely, I added, to have young things (who are so frank and fearless about so much) bedazzled by false glitter.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Listen Little Girl" tells facts. It is a volume dealing with the various fields of occupation a girl in search of a career (a career with a capital C or otherwise) in the Big City (New York and to a degree elsewhere) might wish to get into. It is divided into three main sections, with the jobs, big and small, that would be sought under each—also what steps to take to find out about them and to apply. The first section, called "Beautiful," deals with theater work of all kinds, modeling styles, ushering in movie houses, demonstrating, or any other sort of work where a really good looking girl would be hired largely for her looks or figure. The second, called "Brainy," takes up the fields of advertising, publishing, department store work, radio, book stores, and such jobs as call for a wealth of ideas and a good deal of ability in selling them. The section called "Nice," includes social work, teaching, waitress work, selling behind a counter, etc. The final section of the book talks about living conditions on very little a week: what sorts of places one may expect to call "home," how about food, and what about social life on very little a week.

The whole thing is written in a racy way, generously flavored with slang, speedy in tone, and is no book to read if you must have accepted literary style or reserved, conventional statement. Yet it is, above all, I should say, an honest book. If I had a young girl in my home who was all taken up with the dream of seeking her fortune in a Big City, I would be glad to pass along to her the facts in this little volume. Then if she still insisted upon going, I would feel that at least she had been told much of what she should know. The rest would be her problem; and her chances of making good would be heightened by her having got rid of sentimental illusions.

♦ ♦ ♦

Monro Leaf doesn't mince matters. He is gay and entertaining, but through his funniest statements there runs an undercurrent of seriousness. Like many another man living in New York or another large city, he has probably seen plenty of young people arrive with high hopes to become disillusioned later. The competition in a big city is, of course, terrific, and a girl—or boy either—who hopes to work up into even a fair position, for the sake of the fun and the bright lights and the "opportunities," at least deserves to know that not only is equipment necessary, but it is well to have the protection of a certain amount of financial backing, and the temperament that actually thrives on hard knocks.

In the ordinary sense this is not a vocational survey of opportunities for women, as is, for example, "Fields of Work for Women," by Miriam Simons Leuk (Appleton-Century Co., New York, $2.75) just out in a new revised edition. It is rather a frank, big brother talk to younger sister, if Mr. Leaf doesn't mind my saying anything so obvious. He himself puts it this way: "It occurred to me that if someone, who had no axes to grind, who was not filled with too much missionary zeal, and who was not now, and never would be, anybody's mother, would write a book that told as much of the truth as he could find of what really goes on in this city and what a girl's chances are of making good here in most of the lines of work that call them, he might do somebody some little good and anyway it would be worth it to find out just for the fun of finding."

♦ ♦ ♦

There really is, even so, a good deal of vocational information in the book. And in spite of what I have emphasized, it is not in any sense discouraging. Full of the zest and of the same humorous gaiety with which many a young romantic arms herself while taking the preliminary bumps of a city adventure, it simply gives what my own "nice" social service experience in big cities has in the past shown me to be facts. Indeed, when in social work I have many times had occasion to wish that young girls had been told the plain truth like this. I have too often seen them arrive in big cities expecting to achieve careers by rubbing some sort of Aladdin's lamp. Time and again, too, they have come with the idea that they must try a change of scene, when the facts are that they have not learned how to improve opportunities right at hand. Thus they have left jobs in their own home towns that enabled them to live normal if perhaps less exciting lives, and plunged into an unknown that offered less. Sometimes telling them is no good, and sometimes, too, the Big City is the very place for them. But at least they should have the chance to know beforehand that all metropolitan glitter is not gold.

A Wednesday Column

Savory Vagary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cooking prosaic? 'Tis true, the cook must stir the dish, but—the dish stirs the cook—to swift remembrance of many tales and to pleasant vagaries. I, the cook, am both cook and sorceress, and from out the bubbling pots come both food and magic imagery. Bubbling pots and half-forgotten fairy tales, how inseparable they are. The old witches hovered over their cauldrons, the peasant wives tended their soup pots in the little huts in the forests peopled with gnomes and elves. That little classic "The Bubbling Tea-Pot" and its wondrous magic is woven into the pattern of my childhood's fairy lore.

But, getting on to something more substantial than fairy tales, what a vista is conjured up by a slice of ham or a skillet of bacon. How many countries have sung of their great raftered kitchens, hung with hams and flitches of bacon, herbs, strings of onions and red and green peppers! This brings me Van Tassel's Sleepy Hollow kitchen, or the Pickwickians! Christmas dance with the servants at Dingle Dell, or John Ridd's farmhouse kitchen and "the richness, and the homeliness, and the pleasant smell of everything." As for my mince pie, it is twice as flavorous, all because John and Lorna sat down in the midst of peril and ate of John's mother's great mince pie. Our honest John (ever ready to discuss good eating) tells us that this pie was made of "golden pippins finely shred, with the undercut of the sirloin, and spice and fruit accordingly, far beyond my knowledge."

And now amidst the aroma of buttered toast, the very long toasting fork of Mr. Cruikshank reaches out and pricks my memory. To those of us who read Dickens as children, and kept on reading him, and are still reading him, buttered toast brings to mind Cruikshank's picturesque old kitchens. There they sit, the cozy little groups, in the stout-beamed rooms, before the great blazing fireplaces, with the bellows on the hearth, the big kettle steaming away on the coals, the Dutch clock ticking on the wall, and the toasting fork in hand.

'Tis a long, long way from kettle to Keats, but with all due apologies, preserving time does bring to mind my childish delight in the "Eve of St. Agnes" and the toothsome "delicates" mentioned therein. A child's appreciation of the "Eve of St. Agnes"! How I tingled over the secrecy with which the old crone led Porphyro through the "dusky galleries" to the little latticed room. And didn't I know all about what fun it was to hide in a dark closet, waiting to surprise someone? And didn't I know (with fireplace heat only) all about jumping into an icy bed on a cold winter's night, and feeling the delicious warmth stealing over me? And what child wouldn't thrill to the midnight feast

Of candied apple, quince, and plum, and gourd;
With jellies soother than the creamy curd,
And lucent syrops, tinct with cinnamon;
Manna and dates . . .
. . . and spiced dainties . . .

And lastly and foremost, a child is easily thrilled (and I was) with the exquisite, magic melody of it all.

But, twelve o'clock! and whatever magic imagery a Cinderella may have indulged in must vanish at 12 a. m. as surely as it did at 12 p. m.

So I take leave of vagary for actuality and hastily abandon fanciful content for the fleshly contents of the bubbling pots.

L. B.

A Way With Rhubarb

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How welcome the brilliant red of rhubarb stalks appearing in the market—heralding Spring! And if one has a row of the sturdy plants growing in the garden, or at the back of a city lot, it will be even more thrilling to go out and cut this first fruit of the season. Rhubarb, or pie plant,—by whatever name it is locally known,—offers its tart freshness almost before winter snows have gone. This flavorsome fruit not only answers the appetite appeal for something new, but also forecasts and ushers in the season of other luscious fruits to come.

Sauce

Our family likes a rhubarb sauce made by cooking
1½ cups sugar with
2 cups diced rhubarb
over a low fire until the fruit is clear and soft. And for a change I sometimes add
½ cup raisins

Rhubarb Conserve

Rhubarb conserve is a delicious winter sweet, and may be put away in sealed jars, or in glasses covered with paraffin. Cook until very thick
2 cups diced rhubarb
2 cups sugar
1 cup raisins

Brown sugar used occasionally instead of granulated will give a rich and different flavor.

A plentifully sweetened fresh rhubarb pie made with rich double crust is a real treat. But for a delightful variation, we all like—

Creamed Rhubarb Pie

1½ cups sugar
1½ cups rhubarb cut in small pieces
1½ tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons water
2 tablespoons butter
2 egg yolks

Mix all ingredients thoroughly and bake in one crust 10 minutes at 450°F., and at 350°F., until rhubarb is tender. Spread a meringue made from the two egg whites and return to oven to brown delicately, at 250°F.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day	1,044,140
1938 volume to date	84,494,524
1937 volume to date	200,103,464

Stocks Advance Throughout List; Utilities in Lead

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—After picking its way cautiously in earlier trading, the stock market stepped ahead with a bolder stride in late dealings today and gains running to 3 points or more were numerous throughout the list.

Near the final hour, many shares were around the best prices of the April-May recovery, having recouped most of the losses suffered in a minor sell-off in the preceding session. However, the market had to absorb considerable profit-taking from traders who reasoned the rally had gone far enough for the time being, at least.

Trading Fairly Active

Transactions were at the rate of about 900,000 for the full session.

Speculation on the upside again ran mainly toward utility holding company shares, spotlighted by reports of co-operative moves between Washington and private utility leaders to solve problems of Federal regulation and Government competition in the field. Rail shares also did better than the rank and file of industrials.

Steels were heavy-footed and had difficulty maintaining early gains.

Higher most of the time were North American, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Santa Fe, New York Central, Pullman, Johns Manville, Westinghouse Electric, Union Carbide, Chrysler, General Electric, American Smelting and Allis Chalmers.

Lagging behind the main procession were American Telephone, American Can, Shell Union and Standard Oil of California.

International Telephone was traded briskly at higher prices following publication of the company's annual report, showing gross manufacturing sales at new peaks and a substantial increase in unfilled orders.

Bonds Advance

Bonds pushed ahead today to new peaks for the April-May advance under further spirited buying of rails and utilities.

Higher from the start, gains in both groups gradually widened until many leaders were up 1 to around 4 points in late trading. Volume expanded near the final hour.

The move to establish "peace" between public utilities and Government power agencies was an important influence in the active demand for the power company bonds, according to trading circles. Rails continued to re[illegible]opes for early Federal financial aid.

Leaders of the u[illegible] included M-K-T 5s, '62; Erie 5s, '75; Columbia Gas & Electric 5s (May); Great Northern 4s, "G" '46; International Telephone 5s; Illinois Central 4¾s; Southern Railway 4s; Utilities Power & Light 5s; Southern Pacific 4½s, '68; Northern Pacific 4s and New York Central 5s. Brooklyn-Manhattan 4½s soared up about 4 on active dealings.

U. S. Governments moved in a thin range with prices mixed in the final hour.

Brazilian issues showed little rallying power following a sharp break on political disorders in Rio de Janeiro.

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Utilities and a scattering of oils were bright spots in a curb market that tended fractionally higher today.

Gains of major fractions to over a point were well scattered in the utility section close to the final hour. In front were Northern States Power "A," Electric Bond & Share, American Gas & Electric and Cities Service new. Other gainers of fractions to around a point included Gulf Oil, Navarro Oil, Creole Petroleum and Newmont Mining.

Light selling forced a few issues, including Pennroad, Pan American Airways, Aluminum Company and American Cyanamid "B," slightly lower.

Wheat Up Nearly 2c in Late Bulges

CHICAGO, May 11 (AP)—Upturns predominated in Chicago wheat price changes today, and late bulges of around 2 cents a bushel were witnessed.

Crop deterioration reports from the Southwest, Oklahoma and Texas in particular, attracted sharp notice. The Texas crop in some areas was declared a failure to five bushels an acre average, depending on weather the next four weeks.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1⅜-1⅞ higher compared with yesterday's finish, May 81¼-½, July 79⅛-¼. Corn ⅝-⅞ up, May 58¼, July 59⅜-½, and oats ¼-½ advanced.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed with an irregular tone, late dealings being featured by a sharp rally in aviation issues. Trans-Atlantic shares were heavy and losses ranged from fractions to a point. Steel and tobacco stocks were in supply and the giltedged division sagged on reports that the London County Council offering would be undersubscribed. A sharp break took place in Brazilian bonds before trading was suspended in these issues, on news of a revolution. Domestic rails, rubbers and oil securities remained quiet.

Paris: Prices moved irregularly in the bourse and rentes finished 25 to 195 centimes lower. Royal Dutch sagged 55 francs while Suez Canal jumped up more than 400 francs. Bank of France issues gained 25 francs and the industrial section was mixed.

Liverpool: Hedge selling and scattered liquidation in cotton futures caused prices to close 3 to 5 points down. Lower overseas markets also influenced sentiment.

G. C. Murphy Co. Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—April sales of G. C. Murphy Co. totaled $3,651,690, or 18.5 per cent over April sales last year of $3,081,509. For the first four months turnover was 1 per cent under the comparable period in 1937.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	43	43	43	M'y 7
52	31⅝	Acme Stl (2)	2	34	31⅝	31⅝	Apr 29
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	6	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	—
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (⅝e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	21	20½	21	M'y 9
2⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	10	48⅜	47½	48⅜	+ ⅞
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	8	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	7½	7½	7½	M'y 6
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30ww	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y 10
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40ww	2	9	9	9	+ ½
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 10
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	4	16½	16	16⅛	+ ½
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 10
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	150	150	150	
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ½
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	4	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	Allied Strs	14	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	M'y 6
51⅝	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	60	45⅜	43	44	+ ¼
18¼	11⅞	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	14	14	14	M'y 10
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2½	2½	2½	M'y 10
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ¼
66	49	Am Ag ChDel(1¼e)	1	60	60	60	M'y 10
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note(½e)	5	15	14¾	15	
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	87½	87½	87½	—1
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	162½	162	162½	+1
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	9	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	1	36½	36	36	— ¼
17⅝	9⅜	Am Ch&Cable (¼e)	4	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
107	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	107	106	106	M'y 10
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	3	7	7	7	
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	10	10⅞	10¼	10½	M'y 10
4¾	2⅛	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	31	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	6	19¼	18¾	19	+ ¾
25½	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	8	21¾	21	21¾	+1½
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	15	10⅞	10½	10¾	+1½
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	9½	9½	9½	M'y 9
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	3	3	3	
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	17	17	17	M'y 2
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	37	37	37	M'y 9
2⅞	1½	Am Ice	45	1¾	1½	1½	M'y 3
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	15	15	15	M'y 9
7⅞	4½	Am International	10	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	10	18¼	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅜
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	58	58	58	M'y 10
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	2	12½	12½	12½	
4⅝	2⅜	Am M & Met	15	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	5	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	M'y 3
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	219	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(1¼k)	32	36¾	33¾	35¾	+ 2½
33	16½	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	42	32¾	29¾	32	+2¾
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S(.60)	11	12⅜	12½	12½	
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	8	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	1	71⅜	70⅝	71⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	½	10	10	10	— ¼
56¾	28⅛	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	43	40½	38¾	39⅝	+ ⅝
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	1	120	120	120	M'y 7
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	50	49½	50	M'y 6
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	28	22½	21¾	22¼	+ ¼
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	5	8½	7½	8½	+ ½
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	28¾	27⅞	28¾	M'y 10
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107	107	107	— ⅛
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	M'y 7
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	132⅞	132	132⅞	— ⅜
72¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	70	68	68	M'y 10
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	71	71	71	+ ¼
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	139¾	139½	139¾	+ ¼
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	81	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ¼
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	M'y 10
5⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	3	4½	4½	4½	M'y 10
35¾	23⅝	Am Wool pf	8	30	30	30	
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	10	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¼e)	94	29⅜	28¼	29	+ ⅜
30	29	Anacon W & C	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
18	10¾	AnchorHocGl(.15e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 9
19	10	Andes Copper	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 26
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 29
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	3	24	24	24	+1
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	M'y 9
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	36	35	36	M'y 9
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	5	30¼	29¾	30	⅝
7⅝	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	M'y 10
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	M'y 10
8¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
69	53	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	53	53	53	M'y 10
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(13⅛k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	M'y 9
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	44	31¼	29¾	30½	+ ⅝
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	5	47	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	13	20¼	19	20	+ ¾
73¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 3
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	9	9	9	M'y 10
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	16	22½	22	22½	+ ½
107	101⅝	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	+ ¼
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp	9	7¼	7	7⅛	
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41	40⅞	40⅞	M'y 6
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	2	41¾	41⅜	41¾	+1¾
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 10
6½	3	Auburn Auto	4	4	3¾	4	M'y 10
3½	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr 29
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
		B					
10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	23	8¼	7⅞	8	
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	38	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	13	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	+1½
19	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	3	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
10½	5	Barker Bros	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
16⅜	11⅞	Barnsdall Oil (1)	26	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (.18¾e)	3	12	12	12	
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	M'y 4
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	100	100	100	Apr 26
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	3	7½	7	7	M'y 10
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	8	12	11¾	11¾	
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	3	17½	17½	17½	
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	5	33½	33½	33½	M'y 10
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	78	49	47⅝	47¾	— ¼
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf(1)	8	14⅜	14½	14⅜	M'y 10
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	2	88	88	88	M'y 10
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19	19	19	
17⅛	9¾	Black & Decker	7	14	13¾	14	M'y 10
15½	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	9	12½	12	12½	+ ½
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	31	26½	25¾	25¾	
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	5	20¾	20	20¾	M'y 9
13⅞	9¼	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 9
19⅝	15⅝	Borden Co (.70e)	3	16½	16½	16½	
28½	19½	Borg-Warner	13	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 9
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br(½e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	12	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅜
26¼	12⅜	Briggs Mfg	13	20¼	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	3	24¾	24½	24½	Apr 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	33	33	33	M'y 10
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	8	8½	7¾	8¼	+ ⅝
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	72	10¼	9¼	10	+1
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	14	28¼	26	27⅝	+1⅝
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	8	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
41	32	Brown Shoe (3)	1	30	30	30	—2
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	8	7¾	7¾	
6⅞	3¼	Budd Mfg	19	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y 10
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	4	21½	21	21	
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y 10
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	M'y 10
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	6½	6½	6½	M'y 4
8⅜	5¾	Butler Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 10
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 4
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
19¾	13	Byron Jackson(¾e)	2	16	16	16	
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing(1½a)	2	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1½	1½	1½	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	8	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	9⅝	Campbell Wyant	3	11½	10⅞	11⅛	
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	15	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	27	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
36	21	Cannon Mills (1e)	2	26	25½	26	M'y 6
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	M'y 10
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	15	15	15	+ ¾
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.05e)	1	3	3	3	— ¼
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	6	81	79	81	—1
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	1	45	44¾	45	+1⅛
104	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	106	106	106	+2
18⅜	9	Celanese Corp	2	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ¼
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
23½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	19	19	19	M'y 7
36	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
4½	2	Cent Foundry	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
11	7	Cent RR N J	2	10	10	10	
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 10
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	15	37⅝	35½	37⅝	+1⅝
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	10	21	19¾	20⅝	+1⅜
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	25	29¾	28¾	29⅜	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	80	79	80	M'y 10
48⅝	27⅛	Ches Corp (3)	2	35	34½	35	
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	⅝	½	½	Apr 11
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	M'y 10
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	3	1	1	1	
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	¾	¾	¾	
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	2	10¾	10½	10½	M'y 10
1	½	Chi M St P&P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 5
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	12	12¼	11⅝	12	+ ⅝
32½	22	Chi Penu T cv pf(3)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 2
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 28
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr 29
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot(½e)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	3	4	4	4	
63¼	35⅞	Chrysler Corp(½e)	121	46¾	45	45¾	+ ½
13⅛	10	City Ice&Fuel(.40e)	4	11½	11⅜	11½	
3¼	2	City Stores	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 7
45	38¼	Clark Equip	3	17	16	16	
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(¼e)	3	18½	18¼	18¼	M'y 10
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	15	45⅝	44	44¼	+ ¼
18½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	2	134½	134	134½	+1½
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	M'y 9
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
95½	80	Colg-Palm-P pf (8)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	M'y 10
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	6	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.40e)	4	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.40e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'y 10
9⅜	5½	Colum G & El	176	7½	6⅞	7½	+ ⅝
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	64¼	64	64¼	+1¾
15½	9	Colum Pict ytc (1)	5	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	68	68	68	+1½
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	2	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
95	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	91	91	91	+7
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	8	38½	37½	38½	+ ¾
99	90	Comi I T cv pf(4¼)	3	97½	97	97	Apr 26
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents (.60)	23	7½	7¼	7¼	
2	1	Com'wlth & South	104	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
44¼	25	Com'wlth & So pf(1½k)	21	45	44	44	+2¾
27¾	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¾)	23	28	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	M'y 6
24⅜	15	Congol-Nairn (¼e)	4	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar30
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	13	16⅞	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
26⅝	17	Cons Edison (1e)	186	26⅞	25⅞	26⅜	+ ⅜
97	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	7	96¾	96⅛	96¾	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y 9
6⅞	4½	Consol F I pf (¼k)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅜	Cons Laundries	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 10
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	40	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
101½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	3	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
1½	¾	Consol Textile	6	¾	¾	¾	
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅜
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	M'y 9
86½	78	ConsumPow pf(4½)	1	84½	84½	84½	+2¼
16⅜	9⅞	Container Corp	10	12½	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅜	Cont Bak A	65	16½	14¾	15½	+ ⅞
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	98	2½	1¾	2⅛	+ ¼
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	85	85	85	+2
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	4	39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	
9⅝	6⅜	Cont Diam Fib	7	7⅝	6¾	7⅜	+ ⅝
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
1¾	1	Cont Motors	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	12	28	27¼	27¼	— ¾
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 10
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	4	64	63	63	—1⅛
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	166	166	166	
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
30	19	Crane Co	10	27½	27¼	27½	
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	96	96	96	+1
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	24½	24⅜	24⅜	M'y 10
10⅛	6¼	Crosley Radio	1	8	8	8	
39⅞	22¼	CrownCork&S	17	30½	28¾	30⅝	+1⅛

Commerce and Finance

SEC Asks Congress for Corporate Licensing to End Abuses

Business and Industry

U. S. Bureau Sees Near Record Crop Of Winter Wheat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—While Cleveland is having food riots, the Department of Agriculture and the farmers of the country are, strangely enough, puzzling what to do with this year's bumper wheat crop.

America's vast wheat fields are verdant and lush this year. They are 10 days to two weeks farther advanced than usual for this time of year. The winter wheat crop is expected to be the second largest on record.

The latest government crop forecast places the production of winter wheat alone at 754,153,000 bushels. The normal spring wheat crop runs something over 200,000,000 bushels but this year a larger acreage was planted than usual. There will still be about 200,000,000 bushels of 1937 wheat stored in elevators on July 1.

500,000,000 Bushel Surplus

This means a total of more than 1,150,000,000 bushels of wheat will be available in the United States this year to meet a domestic demand for only about 650,000,000 bushels.

That, in brief, is the 1938 wheat surplus problem that has already sent wheat prices down from $1.20 a year ago to 80 cents or less today.

The Department of Agriculture's crop report showed more wheat than a month ago in most states, though there was some loss from drought in New Mexico and from rust in Oklahoma.

A great deal of head-scratching is going on in farm circles these days as to what shall be done with the 300,000,000 bushels that will be left after all normal domestic and carry-over requirements are met.

Quota marketing is out of the question since this year's crop is specifically exempted in the new farm law.

If the price continues to drop, the Department of Agriculture will undoubtedly offer a commodity loan on wheat. These loans can be made, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, to encourage farmers to keep their crop off a glutted market. Under terms of the law, these loans could range from 61 cents to 85 cents a bushel. They would be available only to those who have complied with the AAA diversion and conservation program.

Insurance Law Effect

In addition there will be another quantity stored for the first premiums under the new crop insurance law. Machinery for getting the crop insurance system started is now being set up at central points in the wheat belt.

The most drastic suggestion yet to come out of the farm belt proposes the feeding of part of the crop to livestock. But that would upset the corn-hog balance which corn farmers have been working hard to maintain.

Crop prospects in the country as a whole, the Department of Agriculture report showed, are somewhat spotted, but appear better than at this season during any of the last several years. There are scattered areas where more rain is urgently needed, chiefly, Florida, the lower Ohio Valley, portions of the Dakotas and Montana and the Southwest.

The rye crop is expected to be nearly 52,000,000 bushels, compared with 49,400,000 bushels last year and an average production during the previous 10 years of only 36,454,000 bushels.

Vegetables have been moving to market about two weeks earlier than usual. Supplies have been plentiful. Carlot shipments of early vegetables to date are reported about six per cent greater than to this date last year. The acreage in strawberries has been increased to about 13 per cent over the low 1937 acreage or to about the usual level.

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—A decrease of nearly 1,400,000 acres in the area sown to spring grains in Canada in 1938 was indicated by farmers' intentions as of May 1, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics first crop report of the present season said.

For all Canada, the intended acreage for 1938 as reported on May 1 follow, with 1937 acreages in brackets: Spring wheat, 24,105,900 (24,851,400); oats, 12,690,900 (13,048,500); barley, 4,121,400 (4,331,400); spring rye, 176,800 (193,400); flaxseed, 192,700 (241,300); mixed grains, 1,119,800 (1,128,200); potatoes, 511,000 (531,200).

Berry Criticizes Spending Program

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—George L. Berry, once President Roosevelt's co-ordinator for industrial recovery but now Tennessee's junior U. S. Senator, criticized the President's emergency spending program in an interview.

Mr. Berry said emergency treatment of present economic conditions, "if made permanent, would ultimately destroy the patient."

The nation is "in for a very difficult struggle," Mr. Berry said. He added:

"We haven't realized the necessity of stabilization. We are continuing the abnormal treatment to a greater degree than to my mind is justified by the facts."

Mr. Berry, seeking the Democratic nomination to succeed himself, asserted he was not making his race "on a basis of waste and patronage, but on the principles of sound economy in the conduct of the Government."

He emphasized that his views were not to be interpreted as meaning he had broken with the Roosevelt Administration. "As a matter of fact, I am trying to help the President and trying to help the nation," he declared.

Bankers' Acceptances at Low

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers' Acceptances outstanding at the end of April totaled $278,707,940, a new record low, and a decrease of $14,034,375 during April and a figure $116,323,339 below the end of April, 1937.

April Machine Tool Orders Off Sharply

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio

The National Machine Tool Builders Association, which includes most of the nation's largest machine tool manufacturers, reported its index of orders declined to 90.3 in April from 107.0 in March.

April compared with 282.5 in April, 1937. The association takes 1926 as representing 100 per cent.

Domestic orders declined to 43.9 per cent from 50.5 in March, and foreign orders fell to 46.4 from 56.5.

Steel Operations 30.5 P. C. Capacity; No Uptrend Is Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General opinion in the steel industry is that no sustained upward trend can be expected before late summer or early fall, according to Iron Age.

Meanwhile, continues the report, ingot production is likely to go lower rather than higher, though the appearance of some Government-sponsored construction projects, together with whatever railroad buying may be induced by the bill soon to be passed by Congress liberalizing loans to the carriers, may prevent production from slipping very much below its present level.

Production by districts is still subject to the fluctuations that have become familiar in recent months, but the rate for the country as a whole is substantially unchanged at 30.5 per cent.

Attention is becoming focused on price announcements for the third quarter, which are expected before the end of the month. As present wage rates and current prices were established by the United States Steel Corp., the independent companies are naturally awaiting action by the leading producer before making any commitments as to third quarter prices, although there have been a few inquiries.

Despite some irregularities in prices in recent weeks, there has been no intimation of a reduction in formal quotations for the next quarter. The leading producer has definitely gone on record that price cuts are not feasible without corresponding wage reductions, and, as there appears to be no disposition in the steel industry to reduce wages, the chances favor maintainance of the present price schedule.

Steel scrap prices appear to have hit bottom. For the first time in many weeks there has been no downward revision of No. 1 heavy melting steel in any important market center. The Iron Age scrap composite price is unchanged at $11.75. Having been deflated more than $10 a ton from the peak of 1937, steel scrap appears now to be in a position to reflect quickly any decided change for the better in the steel outlook. Refractories prices have been reduced.

Delaware & Hudson Annual Meeting Is Held Without Lorees

NEW YORK (AP)—The historic Delaware & Hudson Co., ruled for more than 30 years by Leonor F. Loree and his son, Col. J. Taber Loree, held its annual meeting without a Loree in the presiding chair.

The younger Loree, it was announced in the meeting, had decided to follow his father out of the management of the coal and rail enterprise, which originated more than a century ago to mine and carry to seaboard Pennsylvania anthracite.

Associated with his father in the D. & H. for 25 years, J. Taber Loree informed the management he was "unavailable for re-election" to the board of managers of the Delaware & Hudson Co., controlling the D. & H. Railroad and the Hudson Coal Co., or as vice-president of the railroad.

On the threshold of 80, the elder Loree a few weeks ago resigned as president and chairman of the executive committee, terminating half a century of railroading during which he had made much rail history with spectacular deals and moves for consolidations. He beame the D. & H. chief in 1907.

Many in Wall Street had thought the son, trained in the expert Loree school, would succeed his father at the top. He had been regarded recently as acting operating executive since the elder Loree last October was granted a leave of absence on account of his health.

However, E. Roland Harriman, member of the D. & H. board of managers, reported to shareholders the recent selection of J. H. Nuelle, head of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., and former president of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, to take over the Lorees leadership.

Railroad Stock Drops $69 Share From Previous Sale

NEW YORK (AP)—Shares of Allegheny & Western Railway Co. made up for over a year of inactivity when 50 shares sold Wednesday at $28 a share, compared with $103 in the last transaction April 26, 1937.

The net decline, allowing for dividends paid in the meantime, was $69 a share. The company is a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system operating in Pennsylvania and its dividend is guaranteed by a B. & O. subsidiary, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh.

Overseas Business Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Overseas business of Ford Motor Co. for first quarter of 1938 ran one-third ahead of 1937 period, Charles E. Sorensen, general manager, said as he arrived on S. S. Bremen from a general business trip in Europe.

Federal Licensing For Corporations Proposed by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities & Exchange Commission has suggested to Congress that a Federal licensing law for corporations would be one effective way of attacking abuses in voluntary corporate reorganizations and readjustments.

The suggestion was contained in the seventh of eight reports the commission is making on protective and reorganization committees.

As an alternative to licensing, the committee suggested use of the Federal taxing power as a means of ending alleged abuses arising from "the migration of corporations to states whose corporation statutes are noteworthy for their liberality to corporate organizers and their disregard of the interests of security holders."

Commissioner Jerome Frank, explaining the report at a press conference, said many provisions of the pending Borah-O'Mahoney Licensing Bill would remedy conditions which the commission criticized.

Under the bill, corporations could not do business in interestate commerce without a license, and the license would be conditioned on observance of Federal standards. Mr. Frank also spoke well of the Lea bill, another pending measure.

The commission recommended specifically legislation to require "full disclosure in the case of substantially all plans of reorganization, or readjustment, effected without resort to judicial proceedings," and also legislation limiting the right of management to solicit proxies to those cases in which the interests of management "do not conflict with those of the investors."

Mr. Frank declared the fundamental fact in the report was the "conflict of interests between management, stockholders, creditors, and other groups involved in involuntary corporation reorganizations, mergers, consolidations, and sales of corporate assets."

The strategic position of management in reorganization, he said, means that when a conflict of interests exists, the interests of management prevail.

The report, discussing state control of corporations, said many states engaged in "charter mongering" because of the laxity of their laws. Mr. Frank said that he thought Delaware and Maryland could be classed among such states.

Knoxville-TVA Purchase of Utility Now More Likely

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Knoxville and Tennessee Valley Authority officials have resumed negotiations with the National Power & Light Company seeking joint city-TVA purchase of the utility's holdings in and near Knoxville.

Mayor Walter W. Mynatt and David E. Lilienthal, TVA director, conferred with Paul B. Sawyer, president of National Power & Light, parent company of Tennessee Public Service Company which serves Knoxville and vicinity.

"My position is that if the city or the TVA wants to go into the power business, it should pay us for our properties and let us get out of the field and go elsewhere," Mr. Sawyer said.

Previous negotiations have been blocked by the city's rejection of the utility's traction system, but Mayor Mynatt is reported willing now to discuss purchasing the street car facilities since three transportation companies have notified him they are interested in buying the system.

Humble Oil Profit Up Sharply in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Humble Oil & Refining Company and subsidiary, affiliated with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, report a net profit of $46,924,001 after Federal income taxes, depletion, depreciation, interest and other charges, according to the annual report for 1937, issued yesterday. The profit is equivalent to $5.21 each on 9,000,000 shares of capital stock outstanding.

The net income in 1936 amounted to $34,183,527 after similar deductions, equal to $3.80 a share on 9,000,000 shares outstanding at the close of that year. Gross operating income in 1937 amounted to $213,266,233, against $155,694,147 the year before.

The balance sheet of Dec. 31 shows current assets of $52,988,063, including $6,912,504 cash and demand loans, while current liabilities amounted to $44,742,978. At the close of 1936 current assets were $49,214,353; cash and demand loans, $5,641,199, and current liabilities, $22,251,610. Inventories of crude oil and refined products aggregated $27,319,227, against $19,931,615 a year earlier. Earned surplus at the close of 1937 had increased to $102,617,181 from $74,291,458 on Dec. 31, 1936.

Erie Places 10,967-Ton Rail Order for May-July

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad announced it had placed orders for the delivery of 10,967 gross tons of first class rails during May, June and July.

The orders were distributed as follows: Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., 8,556 tons; Bethlehem Steel Corp., 1,716 tons, and Inland Steel Co., 695 tons.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company reported for the first quarter of 1938 consolidated net profit of $221,284 before provision for Federal excess profits and undistributed profits taxes, equal after dividends on the preferred stocks to 12 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with $421,137, equal to $1.31 a share on the common.

Integration vs. Diversification Now Utilities' Vital Problem

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Of course the recent market strength of the utility shares has precipitated a raging controversy in a Wall Street which has shrunk pretty much to the size of a teakettle, over whether the rise is to be taken seriously or whether it is just another of those political mirages. For the first time in years, utilities are actually the makers of market opinion.

Although a glance back at the charts shows that utilities anticipated the 1937 bear market by a good two months, starting their decline in January last year, nobody at that time paid much attention. Last Friday's action, however, put them right in the spotlight.

The rise can hardly be attributed to earnings or operating reports. As might have been expected, those companies whose market is primarily domestic have done slightly better in the first quarter of this year than in the same period of 1937, while those serving primarily industrial customers have done slightly worse. As a whole, electric power consumption is now running about 10 per cent below last year, dragged down by the greater decrease in industrial consumption. Expenses do not shrink correspondingly, partly because taxes continue to increase, partly because fixed charges are fixed.

The "Olive Branch"

Chief explanation given for the improvement, therefore, is change of Administration attitude. For instance, it is said that even though RFC loans to utilities are not likely to be used except to the most trifling extent, the mere fact that the government would make this kind of gesture indicates such recognition of a "utility problem" as it would not have stooped to make as lately as a year ago. Again, it is pointed out that negotiations are going on at three points in Tennessee for purchase of private by public utility systems.

The cities of Memphis and Knoxville are dickering to buy out the local systems of National Power & Light subsidiaries, and Lilienthal has had outside accountants going over the books of Tennessee Electric Power Company. Lastly, the SEC seems very conciliatory through the mouth of Commissioner John Hanes, and the imagination is stirred by the possibility that the impending conference between the SEC and five holding-company heads may be the mustard seed from which great new geographically integrated holding company systems may grow.

Push Toward Integration

It is at least within the realm of possibility that the slow process of individual disintegration and geographical reintegration of holding company systems may be superseded. Instead of individual companies drawing up one by one their voluntary plans, talking them over with the SEC, obtaining its O. K., and going through the time-consuming process of shedding far-off companies and bidding in near-by companies, the process may be accomplished in large blocs. The companies may get together, either apart from the Commission, which is more likely, or with it, and draw up a joint plan for a whole section of the country, involving wholesale swaps and shifts. Then down to the Commission with the plan, and through the mill, and back to the lawyers' offices to put it into effect.

One thing is certain, that the law is definitely directed toward geographical integration, and most of the holding company systems were built in part or in toto for geographical diversification, and the contradiction can be straightened out only by wholesale swapping between the companies. SEC Chairman Douglas's amendment to the Revenue Act of 1938, exempting from the capital gains tax all security swaps made in this connection, will be a great help. But in many cases the thing can probably be more easily done round a table with representatives of many companies present than by sporadic two-company swapping here and there.

When the whole thing is completed—if it ever is completed—the utility map of the United States will be wholly changed. Utility men seem to think there may be something in the prediction that the next five years may be a period of mergers as notable and mighty as those of the late nineteen-twenties.

Scuttling the Private Utility

But there are those who think the present peace may be as fragile as any that was observed between the various Peloponnesian or Punic wars. The SEC at any time, for instance, may look askance at some proposed utility registration, and say, "why, according to the Federal Trade Commission report, there's water in this capital, and you'd better write your surplus down, at least until we can find the time to look into it and see whether the Federal Trade Commission was too hard on you." And there goes not only a utility offering, but a dividend record, like that of Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation.

And meantime there are utility men who still fear Federal competition. The American Power & Light (EBS subsidiary) report for 1937, for example, which came out this week, carries a few conservative words about an outstanding example this year which almost perfectly copies on a miniature scale Wendell Willkie's experience with TVA. The government has installed 37,500 kilowatts of power on the Colorado River in Texas (not Colorado River of Grand Canyon fame). The Lower Colorado River Authority (hereinafter referred to as the LCRA) invited the Texas cities and towns to come and get it. The mayor and council of Fort Worth, 170 miles away, decided the government power looked good, and cancelled the municipality's contract with Texas Electric Service (American Power subsidiary), effective September. The mayor then borrowed engineers from the Federal Power Commission at Washington to look over the feasibility of building a competitive or duplicate distribution system in Fort Worth. The FPC thought it might be done. Next the 170-mile transmission line will, naturally, put out feelers for towns along the way now served by T. E. S. The latter's bid for LCRA power is not acceptable. And Fort Worth is its largest single market.

Oriental War Cost To U. S. Estimated At $150,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The Export Managers' Club of New York has published the results of a survey estimating America's direct loss in the first ten months of the Japanese invansion of China at well over $150,000,000, with contingent and potential losses of a far greater amount.

O. O. Gallup, secretary of the club, said "the blow to American commerce and industry due to the war in China is far greater than is generally realized in this country."

The loss of $150,000,000, he said, was estimated on the basis of damage to U. S. property in China, the injury to trade, and the depreciation of American investments in the Orient.

The survey estimated that 80 per cent of the American companies doing an export business with China have been forced, at least temporarily, from the field.

Business Loans Drop $61,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans dropped $61,000,000 in the week ended May 4 in 101 leading cities, the Federal Reserve Board's weekly condition statement of member banks disclosed.

The statement showed also an increase of $123,000,000 in holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government, a decrease of $69,000,000 in other securities and of $117,800,000 in reserve balances with federal reserve banks.

The commercial, industrial and agricultural loan drops aggregated $32,000,000 in New York City and $19,000,000 in the Chicago district.

Deposits credited to domestic banks increased $23,000,000 in the Chicago district, $11,000,000 in the Cleveland district, and $10,000,000 each in New York City and the Boston and Richmond districts.

Cotton Consumption Group To Meet in New Orleans

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Harry D. Wilson, Louisiana Commissioner of Agriculture, said the Cotton Consumption Council would meet at New Orleans May 16 and 17.

Mr. Wilson is chairman of the council.

Mr. Wilson said 83 cotton-using companies were participating in a national campaign to promote increased use of cotton. He asked assistance "of our northern and western friends" in making it a success.

Canadian Pacific Expected to Show 'Reasonable' Income

MONTREAL, (CP)—Sir Edward Beatty told shareholders of Canadian Pacific Railway Company at their annual meeting there was no reason to fear the company would not again earn a reasonable return on its assets of $1,382,000,000.

"Even if the company's properties continue to be operated separately and in competition with the Canadian National Railways," Sir Edward said in his presidential address, "my considered view is that there is no reason for pessimism in regard to the future outlook of the company..."

Company business, Sir Edward said, had been affected detrimentally during recent years by three major factors: The worldwide business depression, small yields and low prices of major product of Canada's chief group of producers. (and, "in addition to the competition of other forms of transport with which it has had to contend in common with other railways throughout the world, it (the company) has been faced with the continued necessity of maintaining its position in competition with a state-owned system which meets it at practically every point of importance throughout the country."

Decrease in gross earnings and increase in the wage scales resulted in a decline of net earnings for the first quarter of the year, he said, despite rigid economy. Rock ballasting planned for 1938 would not be proceeded with, as part of the economy campaign.

"Unless and until favorable crop prospects are realized, all expenditures will continue to be curtailed in keeping with the lower volume of traffic and the burden imposed by the higher rates of pay."

Plymouth Cordage to Buy Canadian Cordage Firm

PLYMOUTH, Mass., (AP)—Officials of the Plymouth Cordage Company said the concern had reached an agreement with the Consumers Cordage Company, Ltd., of Montreal, Que., and Dartmouth, N. S. by which assets would be purchased by a new Canadian company to be organized by the Plymouth firm.

E. W. Brewster, treasurer of the Plymouth Company, pointed out that final papers had not yet been passed. He asserted the Plymouth company would continue operation both at Dartmouth and Montreal, in addition to operating at Welland, Ont.

The Consumers company was established in 1825 and was one of the largest cordage companies in Canada, Mr. Brewster said.

Gannett Fears For Democracy Unless Slump Is Checked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—The United States is at the cross-roads of its national existence, Frank Gannett, chain newspaper publisher and chairman of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, told the New York Board of Trade at the Hotel Astor here today in an address which emphasized prospects of social revolution.

"What appears in the next few days, weeks or months, may determine whether America is going the way of those European countries that have dictators, or whether our democracy, constitutional government and free enterprise are going to survive," he said.

Says U. S. Leads in Depression

The United States is in the midst of a serious depression, "as bad or worse than in 1930, '31 and '32," Mr. Gannett declared in stressing the need to regain prosperity through adhering to the established methods of political and economic management, upon which, he said, America had grown to enormous stature.

"Unless within a reasonable time we begin to check this depression, find jobs for men and bring recovery, I fear that President Roosevelt will demand more and more power and authority to deal with the situation, and that we will go the way of hapless dictatorships in Europe," he continued.

"Do you realize that America leads the world in this depression? Although we have the greatest wealth, unlimited resources, enormous production capacity and intelligent, skillful versatile people, we have more than half the world's unemployment? The 20 sterling bloc countries are all doing better than we. Great Britain was enjoying unusual prosperity until our depression began to have its effect there, but it is still far better off than are we."

Asks Right-About-Face

Mr. Gannett said that through a confidential source of information in Washington he had been assured that instead of 11,000,000 unemployed, the United States had 13,000,000 of jobless, and that at least 3,000,000 more people were working part time.

"The complete lack of confidence in the Administration of our Government, its unwise and burdensome taxation, the discouragement of investment in any new project, continued assaults on honest business and business men, prodigious spending and waste of the people's money, and development of class hatred has brought us to this dire state," he declared.

To regain prosperity, almost a complete reversal of the Administration's policies was necessary, Mr. Gannett said. He urged particularly that Government change its attitude toward business; that additional tax relief should be given industry, and that peaceful relations between labor and capital be promoted through amendment of existing legislation.

Chicago Edison Plans $33,000,000 Mortgage Issue

CHICAGO (AP) — Commonwealth Edison Company directors have authorized the filing of a registration statement for the proposed issue of $33,000,000 of first mortgage bonds and convertible debentures of not less than $39,083,195 or more than $42,303,845. It was expected the statement would be filed this week.

The first mortgage bonds to bear 3½ per cent interest and mature in 30 years will be used to retire $30,000,000 of series A and B 5 per cent bonds maturing in 1953 and 1954, callable at $110. The debentures, for which neither the interest rate nor the maturity has been determined, will be offered stockholders pro rata at par, with each $100 convertible into four shares of stock. The proceeds will be used to retire $19,429,000 Commonwealth subsidiary corporation 5½ debentures due in 10 years, retire bank loans and for general corporate purposes.

Stockholders will meet May 20 to approve the first mortgage issue. The debentures already have been authorized. Halsey, Stuart & Co., heads the underwriters group for the issues.

Rutland Railroad Receiver Is Named

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Judge Harland M. Howe in the Federal Court here appointed George E. L. French of Rutland as receiver for the Rutland Railroad. He also granted an injunction preventing creditors from interfering with operation of the line.

The action followed a bill of complaint filed by the New England Coal & Coke Co. for the protection of itself and all creditors through continued operation of the railroad.

The answer to the complaint, signed by counsel for the railroad, admitted the allegations in the bill and joined in the request for the receivership.

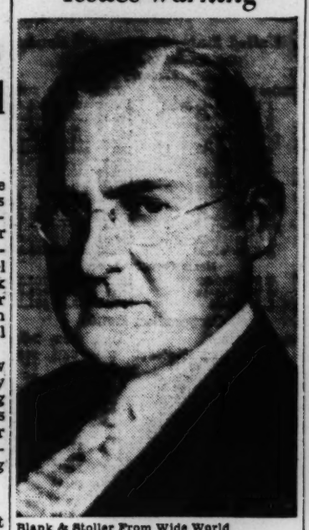
The bill sets forth that gross earnings for the first three months were $674,000, or $185,465 less than in the first quarter of 1937, and insufficient for operating charges alone. Taxes amounting to $63,000 were due to the State on April 1.

The line operates from Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Alburg, Vt., and, by way of Rutland to Bellows Falls; also from Rutland to Bennington and Chatham, N. Y., and North Bennington to White Creek, N. Y.

Niagara Hudson Net Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Niagara Hudson Power Corp. and subsidiaries reported net income for the first quarter of the year totaled $2,541,591 after charges, equal after preferred dividend to 20 cents a capital share. This compared with $3,392,598, or 31 cents a share, in the comparable 1937 quarter.

Issues Warning



Blank & Stoller From Wide World

Frank Gannett, Publisher

American Shipyard Receives Contract For Cargo Vessels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first contract in 16 years for the construction in an American shipyard of cargo vessels for operation in foreign trade received the signatures of officials of the Maritime Commission and the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Kearny, N. J.

The contract calls for $7,980,000 for four steam-propelled cargo vessels. It provides, however, for an adjustment in price should the cost of labor and materials increase.

Commission officials said they would sign a contract with the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Chester, Pa., for the construction of four diesel-driven cargo ships. The company bid $8,300,000 on a fixed price basis.

Bids for 12 cargo vessels were opened last week. The award on the remaining four vessels is being withheld pending an investigation of the qualifications of the Pensacola Shipbuilding Company, Pensacola, Fla., which was among the low bidders.

The commission approved some time ago a $7,262,652 bid by the Tampa Shipbuilding & Engineering Company, Tampa, Fla., for the construction of four cargo vessels, but this contract has not yet been formally signed.

The ships will be 435 feet long with a displacement of 13,900 tons and a speed of 15½ knots.

Value of Canada's Imports at 7-Year Top in Fiscal Year

OTTAWA (CP) — Value of Canada's imports in the 1937-38 fiscal year, ended March 31, reached the highest level since the 1930-31 fiscal year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. The total was $799,069,918 compared with $671,875,566 in 1936-37 and $906,612,695 in 1930-31.

Imports from foreign countries were $565,896,880 compared with $473,709,724, and from countries of the British Empire $233,173,038 against $198,165,842. Imports from the United States were $487,328,980, the peak year since 1930-31 when the value was $584,407,018. In 1936-37 the value of imports from the United States was $393,720,662. Imports from the United Kingdom also reached the high point for some years, the value being $144,178,493 compared with $129,507,885 in 1936-37 and $149,497,392 in 1930-31.

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Raw Wool Prices Are Firm Despite Slackening Sales

Weekly Wool Review

Prices for raw wool in the Boston market are firmly held despite a slackening of demand, as worsted mills and topmakers discover when they send out inquiries which usually represent a demand for small lots that are needed to cover immediate needs. Buyers appear to have curtailed their desire for the larger lots that were being moved in recent weeks, and which were partially responsible for the stiffening of prices in the market.

Downward reactions of quotations is apparently discouraged by the pegging of prices through Government loans but well posted men in the trade are optimistic of the outlook for the future, and opine that prices will pick up in the fall when demand for goods is anticipated in heavy volume. The key to the situation has been the wool goods lethargy for some time.

Prices May Rise

Prices of piece goods are expected to rise before an anticipated fall demand and possible shortage of such things as men's suitings. Production has been curtailed for so long that stocks have dwindled all along the line and any sizeable demand would quickly choke up production channels, strengthening quotations, in opinion of wool men.

Topmakers are talking prices for fine and fine medium French combing wools around 60c, scoured, using potential business as bait to dangle in front of wool holders. The topmakers are the best buyers just now and they have purchased wools at auctions in the west during the past 10 days. Boston wool houses claim the sale of some wools of this type at 64@66c, scoured.

Trading in the west includes some Texas wools around 60c for 12-months wools and in Wyoming a price in the grease, equivalent to around 61c, clean, landed Boston, is being realized. Auctions in Colorado and Utah brought prices equivalent to a range of 55@60c, clean, landed Boston.

Foreign Marts Steady

Overseas wool markets are fairly steady though some of them are not particularly active. Primary markets such as Australia report good competition at sales. South America is slow but reasonably stable. A plea is talked about at Montevideo whereby wools for the United States might be shipped through a special plan of exchange that some call virtually barter, owing to congestion of American goods there. But imported apparel wools on spot at Boston are slow to move and prices are nominally unchanged.

Mohair meets some call in the Boston market but it is mostly for small lots of sorted and original bag mohair. Prices are inclined to firm up a bit reflecting the continued purchases in the country on a rising price basis. Boston sales of Texas mohair are around 32@35c for adult and sellers here report mohair being sold by growers in Texas at 30c for adult mohair.

London Favorable To Chinese Loans

LONDON (AP)—The London financial market was understood to be disposed favorably toward granting war credits to China as Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo asked at Geneva.

Pointing out it was a matter for private banking houses, informed quarters recalled a statement in the House of Commons April 14 by Conservative David Colville, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, that the Government would "sympathetically" consider approving such grants.

Business Personals

G. R. Carlton, Savannah, Ga., assistant general manager, in charge of the Seaboard Railway's Northern District, is planning to retire on May 16, it was announced. R. W. Rogers, superintendent at Hamlet, N. C., will take over the office of assistant general manager. Mr. Carlton's retirement terminates an active railway career of more than 50 years. For the past 37 years he has served as an official of the Seaboard.

L. F. Rothschild & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have announced that Alexander H. MacKinnon has been appointed co-manager of their Montreal office with Lennox G. Black.

H. Lee Rauch has been elected president of Consolidated Paper Co. to fill the vacancy caused by the passing on of his father, E. C. Rauch. Mr. Rauch also retains his position as general manager.

Hornblower & Weeks, members of the New York, Boston and other principal stock exchanges, have announced that Samuel A. Anderson and Alfred W. Hodgkins are now associated with the stock department of their Portland office. They were formerly associated with Wrenn Bros. & Co. for many years.

Walter Buchanan has been appointed to the staff of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, the executive committee of the Institute announced.

Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co. has announced the opening of a new uptown New York office at 1441 Broadway under the management of Benjamin K. Kaufman.

Life Insurance Investments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Investments made by 45 life insurance companies in the week ended April 30 amounted to $34,715,286, bringing aggregate for the year 1938 to date to $768,-359,789. This compares with investments in the week ended May 1, 1937, of $39,314,723, making aggregate for the year $1,213,487,277.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s 43-40 June	106.16	106.16	106.16
4	3¼s 45-43	109.17	109.15	109.15
3	3¼s 46-44	109.14	109.14	109.14
18	4s 54-44	114.4	114.4	114.4
4	2⅞s 47-45	106	105.29	105.29
1	2½s 45	105.9	105.9	105.9
4	3⅜s 56-46	112.14	112.14	112.14
2	3s 48-46	107.9	107.9	107.9
5	4¼s 52-47	118.8	118.8	118.8
13	2½s 53-49	101.21	101.18	101.20
3	2¾s 54-51	103.3	103.3	103.3
22	3s 55-51	106.4	106.1	106.3
4	2⅞s 60-55	103.31	103.30	103.30
5	2¾s 59-56	102.29	102.29	102.29

Home Owners' Loan

6	2¼s 49-39	102.26	102.25	102.25
4	2¼s 44-42	103.5	103.5	103.5
1	3s 52-44	105.18	105.18	105.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Alleghany 5s '44	69	69	69
1	Alleghany 5s '50 st	24	24	24
1	Allied Strs 4½s '50	82½	82½	82½
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	82	82	82
6	Allis Chalm 4s '52	106	106	106
12	Am & For P 5s 2030	53½	52⅞	53½
12	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4	Am T&T 5½s '43	113¼	113¼	113¼
26	Am T&T 3¼s '66	102	102	102
35	Am T&T 3½s '61	102⅝	102½	102½
4	Am T Fdr cv '50	98	97½	98
6	Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
25	AngCiNitra deb '67	29	29	29
19	Arm Del 4s '55	94	93⅞	94
12	AT&SF 4s '95	106	105¾	106
32	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	86	85½	85½
6	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	98	98	98
2	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	104½	104½	104½
1	AtlG&Birm 4s '33	18	18	18
8	ACLine 1st 4s '52	79	78	78
3	ACL cit 4s '52	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
40	ACLine 4½s '64	60	60	60
50	ACLine 5s '45	70¾	70⅛	70⅜
1	AtlcDan 2d 4s '48	20	20	20
3	B&O rfg 5s '95	25½	24⅝	25½
6	B&O 1st 5s '48	49	48½	48¾
13	B&O rfg 5s '95	23	22½	23
10	B&O 5s '96 F	22½	22	22½
16	B&O 5s 2000 D	22¾	22	22¾
56	B&O cv 4½s '60	20	19¼	20
3	B&O 4s '48	47¼	47¼	47¼
2	B&O S S W '50	35	35	35
1	B&O 4s T C '59	28½	28½	28½
1	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117¼	117¼	117¼
6	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	127¾	127¾	127¾
13	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
6	Beth Stl 3⅜s '66	96¾	96½	96¾
58	Beth Stl 3½s '52	90½	90¼	90½
3	Boston&Me 5s '67	31¼	31¼	31¼
3	Bkly City RR 5s '41	39¾	39¾	39¾
51	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	55½	51½	55½
13	Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	68½	67½	68½
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	99½	99⅛	99¼
8	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105½	105	105½
12	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	70¼	69½	70
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	86¾	86½	86½
5	Buf R&P 4½s '57	26	25	26
6	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	92	91½	91½
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119½	119½	119½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114½	114½	114½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¼	114¼	114
7	Can Pac 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	92	92	92
56	Can Pac 4s perp	81½	81½	81⅝
8	Caro C & O 5s '38	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	75	74½	74½
6	Cent of Ga 5s '59 C	5	5	5
1	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	100	100	100
17	Cen Pac 5s '60	52	51¼	51¼
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	76	76	76
7	Cen R R N J 5s '87	28	27¾	27⅞
10	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	C & O 3½s '96 D	93½	93	93
9	C&O 1st 4s '89R&A	108	107½	108
3	Chi ⅜ Alton 3s '49	18¾	18	18¾
7	CB&Q gen 4s '58	96½	96¼	96¼
4	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101	100¾	100¾
1	CB⅜Q 3½s '6s '34	96	96	96
12	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13	12	13
6	Chi & Erie 5s '32	63	63	63
41	Chic Gt West 4s '59	20⅞	20	20½
48	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9⅞	9¼	9⅞
39	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3⅛	3½
10	CM&SP 4¾s '89 C	24	23½	24
6	CM&SP 4½s '89 E	24	23⅞	24
2	CM&SP gen 4s '89	24	24	24
3	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	10	10
3	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10	9¾	9¾
20	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5½	5½	5½
6	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10	9¾	10
16	Chi&NW 4s '87	16	16	16
1	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¼	4¼	4¼
9	CRI&P 4s '88	18¼	18	18¼
15	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¾	7¼	7½
50	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105	105	105
13	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101½	101	101½
14	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	88⅞	88½	88¾
11	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88⅞	88¼	88⅛
2	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
14	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105½	105½	105½
4	Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	108½	108⅜	108⅜
2	CCC&StL 4½s '77	54½	54	54
3	Clev Un Terms 5½s '72	90½	90½	90½
1	Clev Un Term 5s '73	86	86	86
12	Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	79	79	79
2	Col F&I 5s '43	97	96½	97
1	Col & So 4½s '80	38½	38½	38½
35	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	93½	91½	93½
22	Colmbia G 5s '61	93	91¾	93
7	Col Ry Pw & L 5s '65	107½	107	107½
29	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	99½	99½	99½
26	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102	102	102
1	Comwlth Ed 5s '54	110½	110½	110½
5	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107½	107⅜	107⅜
6	Con Edis 3½s '46	103	102⅞	103
15	Con Edis 3½s '58	102¼	102⅛	102¼
7	Con Edis 3½s '58	101½	101¼	101¼
25	Con Oil 3½s '51	101	100½	100¾
12	Consum Pow 3½s '70	104	103¾	103¾
1	Consum Pow 3½s '67	105	105	105
2	Container Cor 6s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Container 5s '42	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
7	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33¼	33	33¼
13	Cuba RR 5s '52	39½	39½	39½
15	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	38¾	37½	38¾
2	D & RG 4½s '36	12¼	12¼	12¼
14	D & RG 4s '36	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	D & RG West 5s '55	6	6	6
3	D & RG W 5s '55 Asd	5⅜	5½	5⅜
11	D & RG West 5s '78	8	7½	8
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
1	Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	Det T Tun 4½s '61	95	95	95
5	Dow Chem 3s '51	105	105	105
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
18	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	102	102	102
1	ElPasoNatGas4½s'51	103½	103⅞	103⅞
58	Erie rfg 5s '67	15¾	14½	15¾
96	Erie rfg 5s '75	15¾	14	15¾
3	Erie 1st 4s '96	43¾	43⅝	43¾
9	Erie gen lien 4s '96	24½	23¼	24½
2	Erie cv 4s '53 A	18	18	18
15	FairbksMorse4s'56	99½	99½	99½
1	Francis Sug 6s '56	38	38	38
12	Gen Cable 5½s '47	98	98	98
14	GenMotAccept3s'46	104½	104½	104½
3	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	43	43	43
1	Goodrich 4¼s '56	96¾	96¾	96¾
6	Goodrich 6s '45	93½	93⅛	93½
8	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104½	104⅝
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
38	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101½	101⅛	101½
18	Gt Nor 4s '46G	91	89⅞	91
6	Gt Nor 4s '46H	82	81½	82
22	Gt Nor 3⅜s '67	70	69	70
1	GulfMob&N 5½s '50	65	65	65
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
50	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	24½	22½	24½
9	Hud & Man 5½s '57	46	45¾	45¾
9	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15½	14⅞	15
25	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	109⅝	109½	109½
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	42½	42½	42½
43	Il Cen 4¾s '66	34½	32¾	34½
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	47	47	47
1	Ill Cen Cairo 4s '50	84	84	84
1	Il CenWLine 4s '51	51	51	51
15	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	39½	39	39¼
5	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	37¼	37¼	37¼
2	Ill Steel 4½s '40	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
8	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107½	106¾	107
22	Interb R Tr 7s '32	51½	50½	51½
2	Interb RTr 7s '32ct	50	50	50
18	Interb RTr 6s '32	19¼	18	19¼
3	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	53¼	52	53¼
1	Int Gt Nor 4½ 65 G	4¼	4¼	4¼
3	Int Hydro 9l 6s '44	68	68	68
11	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	38¾	38	38¾
55	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89	87½	88
30	Int T&T 4½s '52	61	58½	60¾
70	Int T&T 5s '55	65¼	62¾	65⅜
10	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	2⅞	3
4	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	50½	50	50½
7	Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	95½	95	95
11	KCFtS2&Mem 4s36	25	24½	25
1	K C Sou 5s '50	61½	61	61½
4	K C South 3s '50	66½	66	66½
12	K C Term 4s '60	106½	106	106½
1	Kings Ct Lt 6½s '54	95½	95½	95½
16	Koppers Co 4s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	Kresge Found 4s '45	100	99¼	100
2	Kresge Found 3½s 42A	92	91¾	92
3	Lac Gas 5½s '53	58	57½	57¾
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60	57½	57½	57½
14	Lac Gas 5s '39	87	87	87
17	Lautaro Not inc '75	29	29	29
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	20	20	20
3	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	26¼	26	26¼
10	Leh Val 4½s 2003	22¾	22	22¾
18	Leh Val 4s 2003	21⅝	20¾	21⅝
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	129¾	129¾	129¾
6	Liquid Carb 4s '47	107½	107½	107½
4	Loews 3½s '46	99½	99½	99½
5	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	77½	77⅜	77½
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	74	74	74
4	Louis & N Ala 4s '40	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
21	Manhat Ry 4s '90	27	25½	27
6	Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	25½	25	25⅞
3	Manhat Ry 2nd 4s 2013	14	14	14
8	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	100⅝	100½	100½
4	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	99¾	99½	99¾
22	Met Ed 4½s '68	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
10	MilElRy&L 5s '61B	102	101¾	101¾
6	Mil Sparta&NW 4s '47	18½	16½	16½
2	M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	5	5	5
1	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11½	11½	11½
3	M-K-Tex 5s '62	42	42	42
3	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	19	18½	18½
1	M-K T 4½s '78	37	37	37
7	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	61	61	61
3	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	35½	35	35½
11	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4½	4¼	4¼
9	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19¼	19¼	19½
3	Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	17½	17½	17½
13	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19¾	19	19¾
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	17½	17½	17½
30	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20	19½	20
6	Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	18	18	18
49	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20	19½	20
58	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6½	6½	6½
1	Mob&O Montg 5s '47	17	17	17
16	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	104½	104½	104½
13	MonWPaPubSv 5s '65	95	94	95
3	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93½	93⅜	93½
10	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	40	40	40
6	Nassau El 4s '51	23½	23	23
16	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	99¾	99½	99¾
1	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105½	105½	106½
3	NtRyMex 4½s'57 asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
7	Nt RR Mex 4s'51 asd	1½	1½	1½
8	Natl Steel 4s '65	108	108¾	107¾
1	N Eng T&T 4½s'61B	121½	121½	121½
3	N Eng RR 5s '45	31⅞	30¼	31⅛
6	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	50	50	50
19	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	96	95	96
5	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	95½	95½	95½
5	N Orl & NE 4½s '52	43	43	43
2	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	29	29	29
1	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	27	27	27
7	NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	27	25	27
46	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58	56	58
23	NYC 4½s 2013 A	53½	51¼	53
1	NYC cn 4s '98	63¾	63¾	63¾

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1@1¼	1@1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	45c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

London Market

Short bills	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 mos bills	⅞ %	⅞ %	⅞@⅝%
Bar gold	139s 11d	139s 9½d	140s 7d
Bar silver	18⅛d	18⅛d	20⅜d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅛	⅛	¼@⅛	⅛	¼@⅛
60 days	½@⅛	⅛	½@⅛	⅛	¼@⅛
90 days	½@⅛	⅛	½@⅛	⅛	¼@⅛
4 months	⅛@¼	⅛	⅛@¼	⅛	¼@⅛
5-6 months	⅛@¼	⅛	⅛@¼	⅛	¼@⅛

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Calcutta	3
Boston	1½	Copenhagen	4
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	4	Vienna	3½
Budapest	4	Sofia	5½
Bucharest	3½	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, May 11

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.97⅜	$4.97⅛	$4.97⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.97⅛	4.97⅛		8.2397
France—franc	.0280	.0280⅛		‡
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1685		.1695
Switzrld—franc	.2283	.2287		‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼		.0526
Germany—mark	.4019	.4020		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5538	.5546		‡
Sweden—krona	.2564	.2567		.4537
Norway—krone	.2499	.2503		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2220	.2223		.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092		.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†		.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0348½	.0348½		‡
Finland—finmark	.0222	.0222		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0453¾	.0453¾		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235		.0298
	South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2625	.2625		.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590		.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375		.2060
Peru—sol	.2400	.2400		.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4200	.4200		1.7510
	Far East			
Japan—yen	.2900	.2905		.8440
India—rupee	.3714	.3719		.6180
China—dollar	.5553	.5562		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3094	.3095		*
Shanghai—dol	.2500	.2490		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5765	.5770		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9937½	.9937½	1.6931	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate.

Dividend Declarations

Initial

Company.	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Langendorf Un Bk (new)	75c	Q	June 15	May 25

Interim

Placer Dev, Ltd.	60c	..	May 21	May 19

Irregular

Murphy Co (G C)	75c	..	June 1	May 21
Natl Baking Co	25c	..	June 11	May 26

Accumulated

Intl Pw Sec pf A	$3	..	June 17	June 1

Reduced

Nashua G&C Pap	50c	..	May 16	May 9
Newberry Co (JJ)	50c	..	July 1	June 16

Liquidating

Detroit Motorbus	10c	..	June 13	May 23

Regular

Agnew-S Shoe pf	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 15
Am Dock Co pf	$2	Q	June 20	June 1
Ashland Oil & Ref	10c	Q	June 30	June 20
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	June 15	June 14
Bangor Hyd El 7% pf.	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 10
Columbian Carbon	$1	Q	June 10	May 20
Corrugated P Box pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 16
Dictaphone Corp	25c	..	June 1	May 13
Do pf	$2	Q	June 1	May 13
Fed Min & Sm pf	$1.75	Q	June 15	June 1
Langendorf UB A n	50c	Q	June 15	May 24
Lincoln Stores	25c	Q	June 1	May 24
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 24
LouisvilleProv 8% pf	4c	S	June 1	May 31
Northn Okla Gas	35c	..	May 25	May 16
N Penna R R	$1	Q	May 25	May 16
Pioneer Gold Min	20c	Q	July 2	June 15
Repub Ins of Texas	30c	Q	May 25	May 10
Rich'sIn6½%pf	$1.62½	Q	June 30	June 15
S Fran Remdl L A	75c	Q	June 30	June 14
Spencer Kellog & S	40c	Q	June 10	May 25
Tilo Roofing	10c	Q	June 15	May 25
Timken-DeAx pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 20
United Aircraft	50c	..	June 15	June 1
Wool(FW)Ltd6%pf	3%	S	June 1	May 14
Do A D R 6% pf	3%	..	June 8	May 13

Boston Stocks

May 11

Div.$ in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	79	77	79	77
8.00	Bos Edison	120	119¼	119½	119
5.00	Bos Elevated	58	57½	57½	58
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	15	15	15	15
	Bos&M st A pf	2	2	2	2½
.84b	Bos Pers Prop	8½	8½	8½	9½
	Copper Range	2	4½	4½	4½
3.75d	E Gt&Jct pf	24	23¾	23¾	24½
	E Mass pf	27	27	27	25
1.00b	Employ Group	20	19	20	18½
2.50	Fir N Stores	27½	27½	27½	27⅛
2.00	Mergenthaler	22	21	22	22
	Nat Tunnel	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
6.25d	NE Tel&Tel	88	87⅞	88	87½
	North Butte	50c	50c	50c	50c
.50d	Old Col ct dep	1	1	1	1¼
..	Old Colony	2	2	2	2
	Sulliv Mach	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
1.10d	Torrington	21½	21½	21½	21⅜
1.00	Un Tw Drill	17	17	17	17
2.50b	Unit Sh M	68	66½	68	64½
1.50	Un Sh M pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40½
..	Utah M & T	1	1	1	96c

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on May 9: Receipts, $47,068,437; expenditures, $42,900,829; balance, $2,815,622,842; customs receipts for the month, $6,902,482. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $5,294,318,294; expenditures, $6,576,543,510, including $1

Relief Families Live Decently In New York Thanks to Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A landlord who wants to trade any of his living space in New York City these days to families whose rent money comes out of the proceeds of the city sales tax; that is, relief money,—has Miss Gladys La Fetra to reckon with. But it hasn't worked out so badly for the landlords, for she's already been influential in diverting $2,500,000 a month from families on relief to the landlords, and by the end of the year it will add up to something like $32,000,000.

Miss La Fetra is Housing Consultant to the Department of Public Welfare, and it is axiomatic with her that, just because a family has to subsist on relief, they don't have to suffer dank surroundings. So when a landlord lets her know that he has property he'd like to see occupied by families who happen to be on the relief rolls, Miss La Fetra looks his property over and sees whether she wants her families to live on it. If the property has a sort of "good enough for 'em—" look about it, she says, "Well, my people can live there if you do this, and if you have that painted, and if you fix up the other things. I want them decently housed. And not in ugliness. It's bad enough to have to take relief, without having to look at ugliness too."

"Our people are a whole lot better housed now than they were a year ago," she says. "In any locality where we have supervision of the moving of families, we try to move them into the best low-cost buildings we can find. We've got an eye out for delapidation and filth. We don't want our people imposed on, just because they need from us. We have been successful in getting a lot of landlords to repair old houses. Some of them have done it willingly. Others had to be—well, talked to. We've shown them the two possibilities. Making their places habitable, or losing all prospect of getting our money. When all is said and done landlords like to have our people in their houses, because when a family is on relief, the rent is a sure thing."

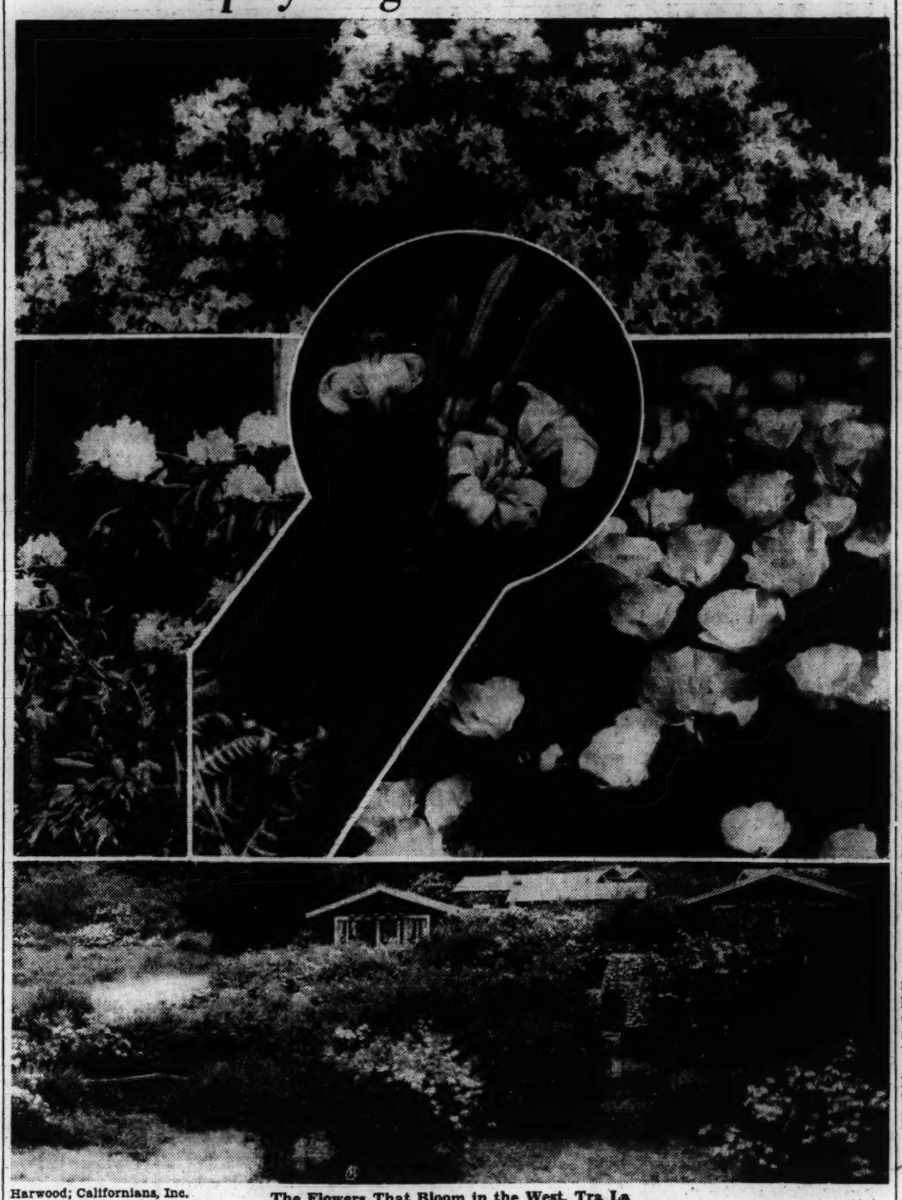
Miss La Fetra doesn't like to have all the neighbors know that a family is on relief. "We want our families to feel like other people, not like strays. Of course the landlord has to know, but our people pay their own rent. Out of the average of $54 per family, $25 goes for rent. And we try as far as we can to get them into the type of house a man was able to afford when he was working. If you keep up the pride and morale of people, it goes a long way to giving them back the confidence they need when they set out to find a new work."

Miss La Fetra comes from California. She graduated from Leland Stanford, and worked ten years in a real estate business. She has been Chairman of the Housing Committee for a Women's City Club, and the clamor about better housing for people in the middle or low brackets is nothing new to her. She got her job by her speeches in behalf of more stringent housing laws, and there is nothing she likes better than to tackle a good stiff job of housing plus home economics.

Four is the average number in the family on relief in New York. Out of 175,930 families, 2 3/10 have 9 or more children. The biggest family on the rolls lives in Queens, and has 17 children.

Miss La Fetra likes it that the constant effort to bring about encouraging conditions for families on relief has also helped many property owners to meet their taxes and assessments. "Lots of flats were acute problems to their owners before they co-operated with us in our experiment. Lots of them have been able to avoid mortgage foreclosures by working out the problem with us," she said.

A Spicy Fragrance Fills the Air



Harwood; Californians, Inc.

The Flowers That Bloom in the West, Tra La

Top—Wild Azaleas in Bloom Along Redwood Highway in Northern California. Right Center—California Poppies. Left Center—Rhododendrons Against a Redwood Tree. Center—The Redwood Lily, Regal Ruler of the Redwood Empire. Bottom—Azalea-Surrounded Cottages on Redwood Highway

Borah Wants Arms Ban Lifted And Independent U. S. Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—Senator William E. Borah, the "elder statesman" from Idaho who has many times in the past given a new turn to American foreign policy, condemned European democracies for "shameless betrayal" of Ethiopia and advocated independence from British foreign policy leadership in a statement issued on the eve of a series of important decisions by the Roosevelt Administration.

The President and his foreign policy advisers are debating whether to approve, accept, or disapprove, of the Nye resolution to lift the Spanish embargo. They are seeking to decide today whether to sell helium to Germany. They are balancing with regard to these specific issues the fundamental question whether the United States should continue to "parallel" British policy toward Europe, or strike out for itself.

Into this atmosphere of uncertainty the Idaho veteran cut with his usual incisiveness. What he said in effect was, "A plague on all your houses." He wants the United States to ignore British leadership, a leadership which has made itself felt acutely here during recent weeks, and put itself "in the position of right regardless of whom it hurts." He expressed complete abhorrence with the Left-Wing concept of a democratic front. What he wanted was an independent foreign policy for the United States.

Often Senses Public Opinion

That his remarks will have much effect, he doubted. He favored immediate lifting of the Spanish embargo, in pursuance of the policy which he laid down, in order to put the United States on the side of right and on an independent course of action. He said he did not expect the Administration would do this.

Whether he is right in his forecast will soon be known. But observers of the diplomatic scene noted carefully what he had to say, not because of any immediate effect it may have on today's or this week's policy decisions, but because so often in the past Senator Borah has seemed to sense the running undercurrent of American opinion on foreign affairs and suggested a point of view which ultimately has forced itself on the Government.

In this instance he started out on the subject of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia and the recent attempt of British diplomacy to secure its recognition. He said:

Assails "Betrayal of Ethiopia"

"In view of the shameless betrayal of a small nation at Geneva yesterday and today, it seems that we ought to cease trying to mislead the American people by indicating that the democracies of Europe have any greater consideration for treaties and national integrity than the dictators.

"Never was a more solemn obligation entered into than that between Ethiopia with Great Britain and France. These democracies now not only propose to betray Ethiopia, but are seeking to have all other nations join them.

"What is the difference between seizing a nation and endorsing the seizure? Or what is the difference between the seizing of Austria by Hitler and the betrayal of Ethiopia by Britain and France?

"It is a system that prevails and it covers the democracies and the dictatorships of Europe alike."

He characterized the British and French move at Geneva to obtain recognition of the conquest of Ehtiopia as a "shameless betrayal." And he told his interviewers that it was high time for the United States to cut loose from British leadership in regard to European policy and "put itself in the position of right."

The principal argument being advanced against lifting the Spanish embargo is that to do so would put the United States in conflict with British policy toward a European situation and would therefore constitute positive American interference in Europe. Senator Borah's answer is that the United States should do the right thing "regardless of whom it hurts."

British Deny Interference In U. S. Arms Issue

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain denied in the House of Commons today that the British Government was trying to persuade the United States not to lift its embargo on shipments of arms to Spain.

Mr. Goeffrey L. Mander, Opposition Liberal, asked if there was any foundation for rumors that "the British Government are trying to discourage the American Government from taking any action" regarding war supplies for Spanish factions.

The Prime Minister replied, "None whatever."

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Laborite, asked what information the British Government had in regard to the United States intention toward the embargo, Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"The export of arms to Spain from the United States is now prohibited by a joint resolution of Congress. It is impossible at present to say whether the resolution will be repealed, amended or left unchanged, since the United States Government have not announced their intentions in this respect."

Philippines: Freedom Put Off?

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—John Van A. MacMurray, Chairman, indicated that the Joint American-Filipino Preparatory Commission would recommend a 14-year extension of economic independence for the islands and other changes in Philippine independence.

Mr. MacMurray, who was borrowed by the Philippine Division of the State Department from his post as Ambassador to Turkey to work on a re-examination of the independence question, presented to President Roosevelt four Filipino members of the Joint Commission.

He said as he left the White House that the Commission hoped to complete its year-long labors and make its final report in a day or two, permitting Filipino members to leave Washington by the weekend and himself to sail on the Manhattan for Turkey May 18.

"There is nothing very new in the report that has not already been published," Mr. MacMurray said. He added its main feature would be a proposed extension to 1960 of the transition period during which the islands would prepare to stand alone economically without tariff preferences from the United States.

The present Independence Act provides for complete political and economic freedom in 1946. Mr. MacMurray said the Commission had not touched on political phases.

Filipinos reconsider their plea for independence: Today's Weekly Magazine Section.

Class of 25 Pupils Never Missed a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HICKORY, N. C., May 11—The 25 boys and girls of the seventh grade of the Brookford school were declared to have set an all-time record of attendance, by having gone the entire school term without a single pupil being absent during the eight months.

Mrs. John Brooks, teacher of the group, and the principal, Mrs. J. W. Clinard, are making preparations to reward the children for their 100 per cent attendance.

At the beginning of the school year last fall, Mrs. Clinard announced to the various grades that a big party would be given for the group making the best attendance record.

Dollar-Matson Pact on Traffic Attacked by U.S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Hawaii's almost complete dependence upon the freight and passenger transportation facilities of the Matson Navigation Company, has been brought into full view for the first time in connection with the Federal Maritime Commission's investigation of the Dollar Steamship Lines.

Residents of Hawaii are carefully following each step in Dollar's reorganization to determine what effect it may have on the Territory. Renewal by Dollar of active competition with Matson for the Hawaiian trade, or re-entry of Matson into the Orient service in competition with Dollar are seen as possible developments.

Of particular interest to Hawaii will be the Maritime Commission's final decision regarding the "gentlemen's" agreement whereby for the past eight years Dollar has paid Matson 50 per cent of passenger and freight business done between Pacific Coast ports and the Territory.

Details of this agreement, which the Maritime Commission has had under investigation since Nov. 22, 1937, were made public in Honolulu recently by A. G. Patterson. Mr. Patterson is heading a field staff of experts assigned by the Commission to investigate the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in which Matson is largest stockholder.

Attorneys for the Commission have recommended that the Dollar-Matson agreement, which was approved by the United States Shipping Board, April 29, 1930, be declared unlawful as an "absolute monopoly detrimental to the commerce of the United States."

Matson attorneys have replied that if the agreement is outlawed Dollar probably will meet with increased competition for the Orient trade.

Rochester Flowers Beckon Thousands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 11—Lovers of flowers from the East and Midwest are here this week for Rochester's first week-long "Festival of Blossoms," which began with "Lilac Sunday" on May 8. On that day and daily since then, Highland Park has attracted an estimated 100,000 flower lovers.

"Lilac Sunday" was extended to a full week this year to give opportunity for flower lovers to see varieties of lilacs, dogwood, wisteria, azalea, and rhododendron.

Night visitors found garden terraces floodlighted. Warm weather not only advanced the date of "Lilac Sunday," but also brought the gardens into greater proufsion than ever.

Quebec Police 'Fired' And Rehired in Day

MONTREAL, May 11 (CP)—Quebec's Provincial police force to a man was fired on May 9 and then, with a few exceptions, rehired as part of a plan of reorganization.

Changes in the form of Administration went into effect with the move, as provided by the Legislature at its last session. Lieut.-Col. P. A. Piuze remains in charge, with the title of Commissioner. He said the total personnel for the two districts would be 850. Sub-offices are to be established through the Province so officers can be dispatched swiftly to rural sections as necessity arises.

Nations Plan Refugee Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

care for refugees. But private societies are powerless to provide refugees with political status, with passports enabling them to move about during periods of readjustment, or an agency to represent them temporarily in lieu of the government which they no longer possess.

Aid Given to Millions

No agency has as yet been appointed for dealing comprehensively with the whole problem of refugees. The League of Nations has created two affiliated organizations which have been entrusted with supervising specific groups. Both of these agencies were due to expire on Dec. 31 next, unless further action concerning them was taken at the present Council meeting.

The first of these, the Nansen Office, has functioned continuously since 1921, has found new homes for at least two million persons and has protected the interests of additional millions who were left without political status. But the authority of this organization is now limited to supervising Russian, Armenian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean, Turkish and Saar refugees. This leaves out of account the newest streams of refugees from Germany, Austria and Spain.

Since Soviet Russia joined the League in 1934, it opposed expanding the Nansen Office, or even permitting it to survive, because Moscow regarded its Russian protégés as enemies of the Soviet state. In order to gain Soviet Russia's support, a new League High Commissioner for Refugees Coming From Germany was appointed in 1936.

The purpose of this agency, according to a convention adopted at Geneva last February, was to "ensure for refugees the possession of civil rights, freedom and ease of access to courts of justice, security and stability in regard to residence and work, the possibility of exercising professions and engaging in industry and trade, freedom of movement and admission to schools and universities."

The proposal to extend the competence of this second agency to refugees coming from Austria was made in a communication addressed to the Secretary-General of the League by the British Government last April 12, which suggested that the question be placed on the agenda of the present session of the Council.

Many Categories Included

While a majority of refugees from Germany and Austria are Jews, many other categories are also included. Those compelled to leave Austria include supporters of former governments, those who worked for restoring the Hapsburg dynasty, and even those whose liberal opinions led them to oppose National Socialism.

The most recent figures available show that the Jewish population of Austria was 350,000, as compared with 550,000 in Germany. But this figure apparently covered only full-blooded Jews, whereas the Nazi anti-Jewish laws discriminate with almost equal severity against those who possess only a quarter or even an eighth of Jewish blood.

If it could be arranged, it seems likely that the majority of Jews in Austria, as well as in Germany, would seek homes elsewhere.

Holland Bars Refugees

THE HAGUE, May 11 (AP)—The Netherlands, long a haven for exiles, yesterday joined the list of countries putting up bars against foreign refugees.

The Government announced stringent restrictions to check the influx of foreigners, who in recent years have fled here in large numbers, many from neighboring Germany.

Labor Shortage In Gold Mines Of South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Mining developments on the Rand within the next year or two will mean jobs for 7,000 or 8,000 more white men provided the necessary amount of labor is available. With gold around £7 an ounce it has become possible to mine the low grade ore at a profit, and with the scope of the working thus enlarged the shortage of native labor is becoming more and more serious.

The gold producers maintain two recruiting native organizations, namely the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association and the Native Recruiting Corporation. But despite their efforts the inflow of help is insufficient.

Within the next year between 50,000 and 60,000 extra natives will be needed by the gold mines. Between the end of December, 1937, and the end of January, 1938, native labor has increased from approximately 300,000 to about 312,000 (including coal and other mines).

The Government of South Africa expresses satisfaction that its experiment in raising the ban on the recruiting of tropical natives from north of latitude 22 has been justified. The number of natives coming in from the north is still small. The mining organizations are building up recruiting systems in Nyasaland to speed up recruiting.

Laws to Reduce Betting Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOURNEMOUTH, England—Resolutions demanding legislation to reduce betting in Britain, supporting the League of Nations, calling for religious freedom in Germany and expressing admiration for the services rendered by the Jews to human progress, were passed in the concluding two days' sessions of the National Free Church Council Assembly here. The Council has accepted an invitation to hold its assembly next year at Bradford, Yorkshire.

Regarding gambling, it was stated that Britain's turnover had reached the sum of £350,000,000 annually. Rev. E. Benson Perkins of Sheffield said unemployed workers were sometimes spending in football pools five shillings weekly out of their small public assistance allowances, and that financial corporations were making profits without producing value in return.

The President of the Council, John D. Jones said that dictators must always be a menace to peace, and he noted that 50 nations were still loyal to the League of Nations. Owen Rattenbury said the persecution of the Jews was a problem which Free Churchmen could not ignore.

S.W.O.C. Head Suggests Plan For Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC, N. J., May 10—President Roosevelt was called upon here today to summons an open conference of business, labor, finance, agriculture, and government to map a way out of the new depression by Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and Vice Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization. He told the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in their twelfth biennial convention that the Committee for Industrial Organization was solidly behind such a proposal and that leading industrialists also would join.

"Almost every section of our national population," Mr. Murray said, "is pushing and pulling,—each trying to serve its own group. Meanwhile chaos continues to develop amid pretty bickering about cure-alls. The time has come when all the forces that have to do with the National welfare should consider the development of constructive aids to solve our economic problem.

"So, instead of these little quiet meetings in certain closed rooms to discuss the economic needs of this Nation, would it not be much better if business, labor, finance, agriculture, and government got together and put their cards on the table?

"I believe that the President of the United States should call together all these interested groups and proceed forthwith to conduct, through logic and reason, conferences that might lead this Nation out of the wilderness in which it now finds itself.

"The Committee for Industrial Organization feels and believes that if our national ills are going to be solved, the best way to solve them is around the table.

"In the past few months, I have met with a number of very important industrialists, and those industrialists who are truly representative of their enterprises are willing to engage in such a conference,"

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told the clothing workers that "this almost unprecedented decline," with 3,000,000 workers laid off in three months, "was not accompanied by a general attack on the wage level."

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SPECIAL { SHAMPOO, RINSE, FINGER WAVE, MANICURE } 95c
383 MAIN STREET Or. 3-9880

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP

We welcome visitors to our shop
Greeting Cards and Circulating Library
15 SO. HARRISON ST.
Open Evenings until 8:30

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469

East Orange Homemakers!
Why not enjoy that personal attention given to details at
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
Or. 3-1244—Night Ph. Or. 4-1650
75-77 Central Avenue
HENRY HORNECKER

Betty Ann
is now featuring the famous
EVERGLADE
Imported, Hand Detailed Washable Dresses
$7.95 and up
584 CENTRAL AVE. OR. 3-1279

ELIZABETH

Rose's Beauty Salon

Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6591

ENGLEWOOD

WEAVER'S
Is Not High Priced
A Department Store to supply your every need. Moderately priced to prove there is no substitute for quality.
Mail or phone orders promptly filled.
47 EAST PALISADE AVENUE,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J. TEL. 3-5800

JEAN'S BEAUTY SALON
93 No. Dean St., Englewood, N. J.
Englewood 3-7222
We Are Now Featuring the New Rilling Koolerwave Permanent

V. Garapedian, Inc.
1 GRAND AVENUE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
A Reasonable and Reliable Place for
RUG CLEANING
Oriental and Domestic
Tel. Englewood 3-7366

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
JEWELERS
Nationally Advertised Merchandise
Divided Payments Arranged
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

STENCHEVER'S
Footwear Fitting Specialists
for
Men, Women, and Children
188 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK
96 Main Street, Paterson, New Jersey
38 Lexington Ave., Passaic, New Jersey

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUR STORAGE
$2.00
Ordinary storage vaults or moth bags do not prevent furs from drying out, becoming brittle, shed and lose lustre. Brunswick's method does.
Hudson Co. Jo. Sq. 2-2000; Essex Co. Mi. 2-0025; Bergen Co. W. X. 8900
(*Free Toll Service)
BRUNSWICK
JERSEY CITY, N.J. Laundry

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

The GRACE SHOPPE
Properly Fitted Foundations
Hosiery—Lingerie—Gloves
Lily of France, LeGant Veil of Youth, Bien Jolie, Vassarettes
910 Bergen Ave. Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-2958
NEAR JOURNAL SQUARE

MAPLEWOOD

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Mrs. Thiesmeyer's Famous French Dressing for making all kinds of salads more delicious—.20 jar
Ivory Flakes, large pkg., 2 for .45
P & G White Naphtha Soap, 6 for .25
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE., SO. 2-4300

MAPLEWOOD ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical Wiring, Appliances Repairing
CHARLES C. VENINO
3 Highland Pl. S. O. 2-7925

BUY AT THE Esso SIGN "Four Square" Esso Station
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., Cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing
Heating and Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Place S. O. 2-0537

Savidis Delicatessen
Home-Made Salads
Chicken Chow Mein Daily
MAPLEWOOD AVE.
Free Delivery SO. 2-3843

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

C. Johnson & Co.
INCORPORATED
Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Tel. Mont. 26208 9 Midland Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

A Balanced Wardrobe
of Men's Summer Clothing
Palm Beach, Tropical Worsteds, Cool Kenny Suits
Reliable Outfitters
542 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

J. BROWN, *Furrier*
FUR STORAGE
Restyling and Repairing
AT SUMMER PRICES
467 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

A. E. RUTLEDGE
Interiors
Upholstery Draperies
Furniture Floor Covering
224 Lorraine Ave., Upper Montclair

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 *Established 1927*

Freytag and Anderson INC.
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

SPRING!!!
Do you need new tools, lawn mowers sharpened or new life for your lawn and garden?
WE CAN SUPPLY ALL YOUR NEEDS!
Moore's Hardware Store
INCORPORATED
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones Mo. 2-3210 2-3211

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
We Carry Silver by Kirk Watson, Gorham Rogers, Lunt, Towle & Bowlen and Others
Clairidge Theatre Building
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

For Budgeteers and Career Girls
THE TOG SHOP
211 Bellevue Ave. Upper Montclair, N. J.
OFFERS WELL CHOSEN
GOWNS and SPORTSWEAR
Exclusive but not expensive

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITHS is the Home of WORLD-FAMOUS PIANOS
STEINWAY CHICKERING
KIMBALL MUSETTE
AMPICO MINIPIANO
GULBRANSEN DUO-ART
HAMMOND ORGAN
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
Steinway Representatives
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
366 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

Washington Florist INC.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621
565 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NUTLEY

HUNTTING'S SERVICE STATION
TIRE, BATTERY, ROAD and TOWING SERVICE
MARFAK LUBRICATION
GAS, OIL, GREASES, ACCESSORIES
NUT 2-3886 688 FRANKLIN AVE.
Corner Kingsland Rd., Nutley

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or 3- { 7055 / 7056
A Specialty

Enna Jetticks
Sold exclusively in Orange by
R. Grossman & Co. $5 to $6
235 MAIN STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

Esso Glover's Esso Service Station
68 West So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
FAST DEPENDABLE SERVICE
Atlas Tires, Tubes, Accessories, Motorcycle Service

JOAN RUTH SHOPS
For Girls
Bathing Suits and Play Togs for Girls and Juniors
136 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PASSAIC

JOHN T. MALOOL
69 BROADWAY
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailoring
Passaic 2-6830

ABBOTT'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
Housewares
Draperies—Curtains
Things for the Home
Main Avenue Passaic, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAYTIME STARTS PLAYTIME
and you'll find all the smart sports clothes for men, women and children at
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

The
Gossard Corset Shop
We Have All Types of Foundation Garments
Tel. Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

RIDGEFIELD PARK

We Deliver
Wiebe's Food Shop
Fancy Groceries at Reasonable Price.
247 Teaneck Rd. Hack. 2-6445

RIDGEWOOD

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
68 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

RUTHERFORD

Large Selection of
Genuine Palm Beach Suits
at
WERNER'S
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

Park Hardware Co.
New 14-inch, 4-blade, ball-bearing Lawnmowers
$5.95
Lawnmowers Sharpened, Thoroughly Cleaned and Adjusted
130 PARK AVE. RU. 2-6130

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call-for and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

W. L. BAKER, Inc.
Summer Clothing for Men
Palm Beach and Priestley's Linen and Crash Suits
Also Summer Furnishings
Quality is Economy
426 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J.

G. I. McNEIL
Fine Upholstering
Custom-made Slip-covers and Awnings
55 Union Place Tel.
Summit, N. J. Sum. 6-4068

ARTHUR MANSER
Hardware and Housewares
B. P. S. PAINTS
GARDEN TOOLS AND SUPPLIES
Sum. 6-1121 431 Springfield Ave.

TEANECK

FLOWERS
Perfect Plants and Pleasing Prices
Osmer Eickhoff
CEDAR LANE Tea. 6-1070

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

Standard Esso Dealer
WOOD'S GARAGE
416 West Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 4977

TATTERSALL'S
Let Us INSULATE Your Home NOW Against Summer Heat and Winter Cold
with
Genuine Rock Wool
Just Phone 8-201, Trenton, N. J.

UNION CITY

ANDREWS
Jewelry
Master Watchmakers for Over 35 Years
147 48th St. Union City, N. J. Branch, 254 Central Ave. Leonia, N. J.

WESTFIELD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal - Lumber - Millwork
Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint

CHATTIN BROTHERS
139 CENTRAL AVENUE
Westfield, N. J. Tel. We. 0032
Awnings Venetian Blinds
Window Shades

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers—Owners "At the Plaza"

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

MARIAN Y. MARTIN
EVERY FORM OF INSURANCE
with
Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
Insurance Counselors Exclusively
53 Elm Street — Westfield 2-3115
AUTOMOBILE—FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES
New York Summit

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
SERVING NOW IN WESTFIELD
205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
WESTFIELD, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

PAUL ALLEMANN
Diamonds, Watches, Silver and Jewelery
104 E. Broad St. Tel. West. 2-0736

WEST NEW YORK

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard at Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
NEW FORD V-8 1937
New Ford Cars, Used Cars, All Makes
Service and Genuine Parts

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
ARTISTIC DECORATIONS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Phone 9685, 9686
906-912 Hamilton St., Allentown, Penna

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
CHEESE
American, Norwegian, Italian, English
Dutch, French, Swiss
More Than 70 Varieties
Ference's Cheese Shoppe
925 HAMILTON STREET
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
SPRING STYLES

719 Hamilton St. Allentown Pa.

BETHLEHEM

At GOODENOUGH'S
Frigidaire and Crosley Agencies
451 Main St. Tel. 812
Open Evenings

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth
Two Piece Suits
or Topper in
Genuine Shark Skin, White and Pastel Colorings, That Will Wash!

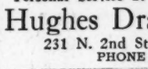
Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Quaker Lace Curtains and Armstrong's Linoleums

B. F. Sieger THE ONLY JEWELER IN PIKE
Remember When looking for Graduation and Wedding Gifts
We Are Here to Serve You
14TH AND TURNPIKE STREETS

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist — Decoraior
Our New Location
703 Peach St. Phone 22-042

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

For the Early Golfer
SPORT CLOTHES
in medium weights
SPORT SLACKS, $5.00
SPORT SHIRTS, $1.50
SWEATERS, $3.95
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE ST.

CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET


SANKA COFFEE
29 West Seventh St.
Phone 23-637

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
—FIRESTONE TIRES—
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
Batteries—Lubrication
COMPLETE CAR SERVICE
8th and Peach Streets Phone 23-691

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts
Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 State Street

FORD E. O'DELL
Erie's Growing Jeweler
Graduation and Wedding — Gifts —
107 West 9th St., just West of Peach
"I'll be on the WATCH for you"

STEVENSON'S MARKETERIA
South Erie's Super Market
Meats—Vegetables
Groceries
Many Nationally Advertised Products
3025 French St. Phone 01-371

HARRISBURG

Circulating Library Leather Goods
LATIMER WILLIS
Books and Stationery
Phone 3-4303
1209 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg

SPRING IS HERE!
May we submit estimates on your Slip Covers, Draperies, Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds.
Personal Service at Reasonable Prices
Hughes Drapery Shop
231 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg
PHONE 3-6138

Now Is the Time to Summerize Your Home
Complete Selections of Summer Furniture at
Pomeroy's
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the table
Ogontz 4220—4221

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Taylor's MILK
Raw and Pasteurized
300 Hillside Avenue Ogontz 286

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED
We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote
Ogontz 3290

PHILADELPHIA

Why Take a Chance? Get a Genuine eugene, *Frederic* or *Heatless* WAVE
Eana 3 AIDS $1.00
$3.50 Comp. A $7 Value
13th & Chestnut KIN. 9648 VIC. 0977
5608 Germantown Ave. Open Evenings
Male or Female Operators

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE. PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

CHAS. H. KASSABIAN
WALNUT TAILOR SHOP
FUR STORAGE
2% on your own valuation—Minimum $1.50
Fur and Cloth Coats cleaned and repaired at *Summer Rates*
4618 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phone Evergreen 4600

DURING MAY ONLY
DOUBLE PACK PLAYING CARDS 39c
THE PANSY SHOP
3627 N. BROAD 5603 N. BROAD

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother"

See the New 1938
Allied Electric Refrigerators
Exclusively at
POMEROY'S

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

ST. LAWRENCE Creamery MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Hats and Haberdashery
Styled for Summer Comfort!
Paul's MEN'S SHOP

SCRANTON

Besançon Florist

Let Your Florist Be Your Gardener
Shrubs and Planting
329 Jefferson Avenue Tel. 2-8921

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 606-7 BROOKS BUILDING

Heinz Thrift Shop Brings You
New "Westbury" Frocks!
Lovely, Colorful, Summertime Washables.....4.50 and 6.50
THE HEINZ STORE

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

PENNSYLVANIA

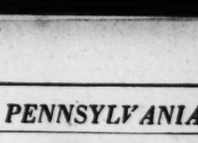
SCRANTON
(Continued)

Westpfahl's Store
629-31 Pittston Avenue
Telephone 3-1154
Good Things to Eat

For your next "Permanent"
C. Young
Your Hairdresser
Coal Exchange Building Tel. 4-6838

SEWICKLEY

The Success of Your Future May Depend on Just What Is Written "Between the Covers" of One of Our Bank Books
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company



Garden Furniture Accessories

SANITARY MILK CO.
Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

Hugh A. McMaster
503 BEAVER ST.
Phone 788 and 789
For cheer wear flowers and keep them in your home!

SANKA COFFEE
Delicious Non-Stimulating
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174

Your Own Good Taste Will Be Reflected in
BARBIZON
Tailored Lingerie
BUCHNER'S

The Standard of Fine Quality in Ice Cream
Michael's College Pharmacy
On the Corner
Swarthmore 857 We Deliver

UPPER DARBY

Shoe Repairing Service
Gerber's
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

MAY'S BEAUTY-SHOPPE
Latest methods in all Beauty Aids by experienced operators
2nd floor McClatchy Bldg.
BOULEVARD 1553

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 MARSHALL ROAD BLVD. 2528

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

Beaty TAILORS CLEANERS DYERS
Fine Tailoring for Men
DREXEL HILL, PA.
2253 Garrett Rd. Phone Clear. 5269

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

Madison 955
R. J. ROBINSON
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Shipping
Agent Allied Van Lines, Inc.
10 N. Union Avenue, Lansdowne, Pa.

YORK

York Fur Shop
Store and *Protect* Your Furs
in our Dry Cold Storage Vaults on our Premises at a nominal charge of 2½ per cent of value from $1.00 up.
Phone 46200 31 No. George Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

When Day Routs Night With a Splash of Gold

Monitor Camera Club From John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Rub-a-dub-dub

Europe-America travelers who are neither here nor there during May or June, being in mid-Atlantic and, therefore, quite literally in no sense abroad, may be able to do a very unusual piece of sightseeing. For, even if they do not come across the original three men in a tub, they may possibly sight one or another of seven men in three tubs—or to put it more accurately, five men and two girls. These five-and-two are all intending to sail from Europe to America in small yachts. This sets up a record for the greatest number of adventure seekers ever

Somewhere on the High Seas

to make the transocean trip in small boats during one summer.

Five of our intrepid adventurers are Americans. They are Dwight Long and Wilbur Thomas on their way round the world in the eight-ton "Idle Hour," and George Iredell, his sister, and a friend in the 12-ton "Inga" sailing from Scandinavia.

Two Britishers, Commander R. D. Graham and his daughter, Marguerite, have set out in the 11-ton "Catlin."

All three of their "tubs" could be floated simultaneously in the swimming pool of the Queen Mary.

Which, we are inclined to think, might not be a bad idea.

Fish Story

R. M. of New York sends us this fable told her in Switzerland:

It appears that one day a lone Swiss was fishing from one bank of the Rhine. (It is rumored he was a foremost statesman; in fact, some say he was the Swiss President.) On the other bank of the river was another angler, a man in a sparkling uniform surrounded by a guard of secret police. Well, as the day wore on, the Swiss caught one fish after another. But across the river the sparkling uniform was pitifully unsuccessful. He could not get a single bite. At last, the uniform threw down his rod and demanded to know the reason why he could not catch anything while his neighbor over the stream was filling his basket.

"It is very simple," the Swiss fisherman shouted over the water, "my fish can still open their mouths."

Top-Hat

They call them "toppers" in England, where they are more frequently seen than anywhere else on earth. Whether worn by an M. P. for the opening of Parliament, by a bank messenger in brass buttons, or by a schoolboy, the topper is always impressive. Other nationalities never quite wear this queer piece of gear as jauntily and casually as do the English.

It is said that the topper was first worn in Cheapside, London, about 100 years ago, when its appearance caused a major riot. Now there is a lack of interest, and toppers are soon, we learn from G. H., to be only museum pieces, except for schools and such like.

So think the erstwhile manufacturers in the north of England hatting centers, where they say they cannot trace a single topper apprentice. Factories there, which formerly employed 100 operatives, get along quite well with a very few experts. It may not be long before they could get along with one.

Dichards of 2000 A. D.?

So we record another change of taste, and see the top-hat chased from popularity in its last stronghold, go the way of the ancient and honorable beaver which preceded it.—E. B. H.-J. A. M.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Where Did You Meet Him?

For this stunt the ladies who are married are called upon to tell briefly where, and under what circumstances, they met their husbands.

The unmarried ladies are required to tell in what romantic place, and under what thrilling circumstances, they would like to meet their future husbands.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

Jest a Minute

Taking the Hint

Quotation for Today

A MAN may fall into a thousand perplexities, but if his heart be upright and his intelligence unclouded, he will issue from them all without dishonor.

—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

In Lighter Vein

Too Particular

Mrs. Cupp: "Are you taking your cook away with you this summer?"

Mrs. Clupp: "Oh, dear, no! We couldn't afford to go to the kind of place that would satisfy her."—Grit.

Anticlimax

Newspaper representative: "Good morning, madam. You have won £2,000 cash, £3 a week for life, a world cruise, and a pet dog!"

Successful Competitor: "What breed?"—Humorist.

Appreciative?

Wilson Barrett, the actor, thinking to give a number of workmen who were decorating his house a treat, asked if they would like to have complimentary seats one evening to see him play in "The Lights of London." They said they didn't mind if they did, and all went one Saturday night.

At the end of the week, Barrett's eye caught sight of this item against each workman's name on the pay sheet: "Saturday night. Four hours' overtime at Princess Theater, eight shillings."—Lippincott's.

Demand and Supply

"I'm sorry that I haven't a nickel," said the lady as she handed the car conductor a $10 bill.

"Don't worry, lady, you're going to have 199 of 'em in a moment."

Thrifty Fishing

The usual fisherman sat on the usual bank of the usual stream when the usual traveler approached him.

"How're they biting?" asked the traveler sociably.

"Not at all," sighed the fisherman. "As a matter of fact, there isn't a single fish in this whole stream."

"Then why are you fishing here?"

"Because it pays me. Look at the money I save on bait!"

Free Ad

At the village concert Miss Brown was encored repeatedly for her recitation of "The Village Blacksmith." On coming behind the stage for the second time she was accosted by a burly, fair-haired man.

"I'm the man you've been talking about," he said. "Will you tell them when you go back that I've bicycles for hire as well?"—Wall Street Journal.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by the Term 'Liquid Air'?

We are all familiar with liquid water. We probably also know that when sufficient heat is added, as when a kettle is put on a hot stove, the water will "boil away"; that is, it will change to a vapor. Further, if the water is cooled sufficiently, it will change to a solid, known as ice. Most substances change their form if enough heat is added or taken away. Even iron, when made extremely hot, will liquefy; and when made still hotter, it will turn to heavy vaporous fumes.

It is by cooling that air is made to change to a liquid. In the manufacture of liquid air, three compressors are used. In the first, a pressure of 90 pounds to the square inch is obtained; the second increases the pressure to 500 pounds; and the third to 2,200 pounds. Both the compressors and the air, are water-cooled.

The air under a pressure of 2,200 pounds is allowed to pass through a small jet into expansion chambers. The cold of expansion is so intense that the air liquefies, and may be drawn off as a clear, bluish liquid. The main commercial use for liquid air is in the manufacture of nitrogen (for fertilizers, ammonia, etc.) and oxygen.

The temperature of liquid air is 312 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. It can be poured like water, and a kettle of liquid air will boil vigorously on a cake of ice!

Liquid air is so intensely cold that it must be handled and transported in special glass containers. These containers have double walls, between which the air has been exhausted (as in vacuum bottles) and this airless space keeps out the heat which would otherwise promptly change liquid air back to its usual gaseous state.

Thermometers, whether of mercury or alcohol, would freeze solid if immersed in liquid air. Its temperature, consequently, must be measured by a device which indicates the degree of cold by the shrinkage of metal.

It is interesting to note that while air is a liquid at —312 degrees Fahrenheit, it is not wet, any more than quicksilver or molten iron are wet.—W. P. Keasbey.

Love

God's world is bathed in beauty,
God's world is steeped in light;
One thought fills God's creation—
His own great name of Love.

—Adelaide A. Procter.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Greetings

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A woman here dispenses cheer and good will in an unusual way: She carries an address book, and frequently makes entries as she gets hints of certain dates which are important to her friends. When each of these dates approaches, she sends a greeting card or letter, which carries an extra warmth because of her thoughtfulness.

She lets these personal greetings take the place of Christmas cards, so often sent in the midst of such rush and hurry as to detract from their real significance.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Lord Halifax's view on democracy is expressed in the following quotation:—

"HALIL FLXYZIBZC ABD EBT-GLF, JABJ EBTGKIL ZBO BGX-YDJ TOPBITBQGC QL JIBZLF JY LEEYIJD JY BJJLXRJ JYY XKZA LTJALI TO JYY DAYIJ B JTXL YI TO JAL HIYOS HBC."

Find the 8th Girl

Eight girls met for a picnic. Only 7 of them—Isabel, Ellen, Marion, Janet, Alice, Edith, and Bertha—were immediately discernible. The name of the 8th is hidden in these 7 names; the first letter in the first name; second letter in the second name; and so on. Can you find the 8th girl?

Letter Juggling

Try forming 3 different 5-letter words from the following 5 letters. Use all 5 letters in each word:

AESTT

What Number?

What number, increased by twice itself, and then diminished by 24, equals 144?

Fun With Synonyms

Another list of 10 words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	fallacy	corridor	
2	hardness	dweller	
3	continuation	absurdity	1
4	haste	beginner	
5	conference	perception	
6	uniformity	duration	
7	inmate	parley	
8	insight	stability	
9	novice	dispatch	
10	passage	firmness	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Where democracy has failed, that failure can almost invariably be traced to efforts to attempt too much either in too short a time or in the wrong way."

Find the 8th Girl: Blanche.

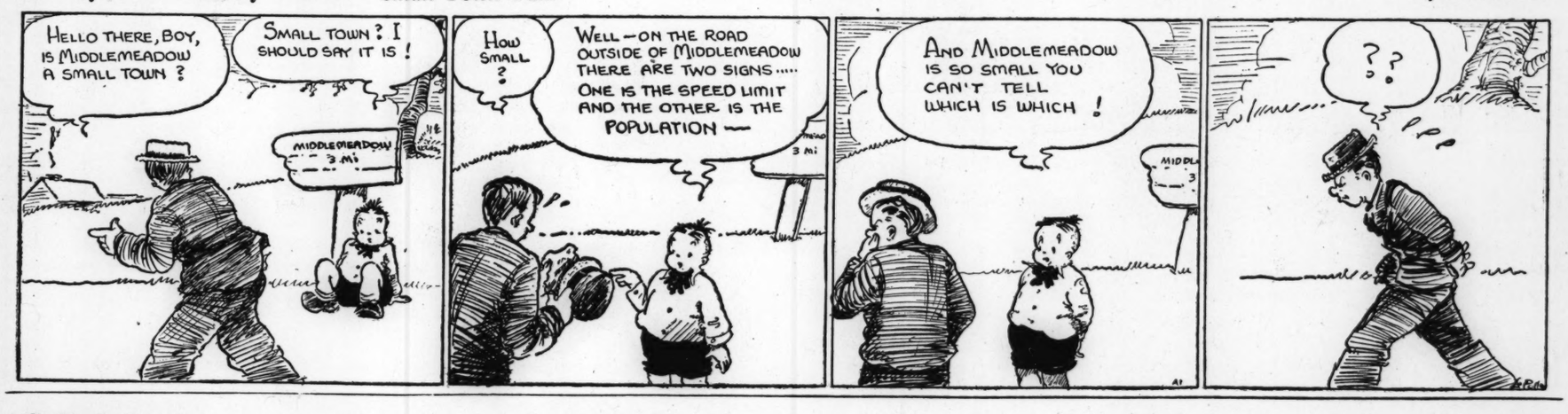
Letter Juggling: Taste, state, teats.

What Number?: 56.

Fun With Synonyms: Fallacy—absurdity; hardness—firmness; continuation—duration; haste—dispatch; conference—parley; uniformity—stability; inmate—dweller; insight—perception; novice—beginner; passage—corridor.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Small Town Talk*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO THERE, BOY, IS MIDDLEMEADOW A SMALL TOWN ?
SMALL TOWN ? I SHOULD SAY IT IS !
MIDDLEMEADOW 3 Mi
How small ?
WELL—ON THE ROAD OUTSIDE OF MIDDLEMEADOW THERE ARE TWO SIGNS..... ONE IS THE SPEED LIMIT AND THE OTHER IS THE POPULATION —
3 Mi
AND MIDDLEMEADOW IS SO SMALL YOU CAN'T TELL WHICH IS WHICH !
MIDDL 3
??

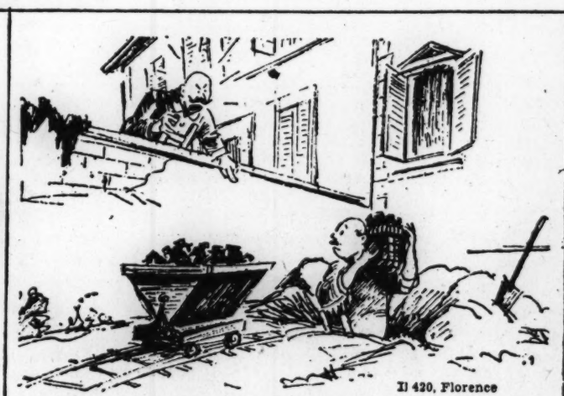
Culled Comics—*From the United States, England, Italy, and Austria*

Judge

"With things so much better, you'd think they would be getting off relief!"

Pearson's

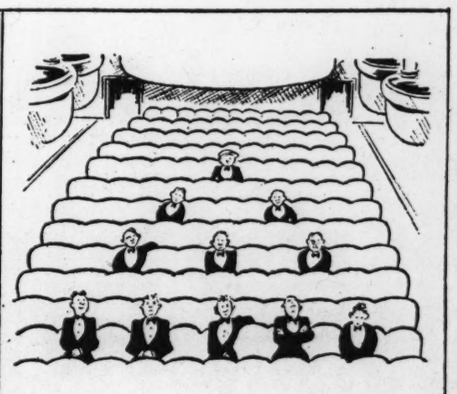
"Say, Naba Rajah, your petticoat's showing!"



Il 420, Florence

"What's the idea of digging a passage into my cellar and taking my coal?"

"Tut! Tut! And here I am imagining that I've found a coal mine right in my backyard."



Muskete, Vienna

The local football team arrives early at the theater.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace in Utilities

RUMORS of peace in the power industry have grown so persistent that they can no longer be ignored. If they were rumors of war, a host of prognosticators, according to the general formula, would be setting a date for the conflict. It is unusual for peace to be a subject of such intent whisperings and hopeful surmises. But now the developments between the United States Government and the public utility companies have passed beyond the whispering stage.

A committee of five leading executives, speaking for a group of fourteen of the largest utility holding companies, has made overtures to the Securities and Exchange Commission to establish co-operation in working out constructively the separations and integrations of electric systems required by the Holding Company Act. At the same time auditors are at work for the Tennessee Valley Authority preparing valuation figures on local properties of Commonwealth and Southern companies which would be purchased by the TVA in the present plans to mark out for itself an exclusive area of distribution in Tennessee and northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

The procedure looking toward a division of territory between the TVA and private utilities is quite in line with the practice of utility holding companies themselves in dividing up the map and must be, moreover, a part of any effort to mark out integrated regional systems as contemplated in the Holding Company Act. An agreement there, setting known bounds to public ownership ambitions in the area, would do much toward reassuring utility companies generally in order that they might go ahead with capital improvements. So would a clear and sensible definition of what will be expected by the SEC in the way of holding company dissolution.

There have been rumors of peace before in the New Deal contest with the utility companies. There have been times when it seemed imminent, as when Chairman Arthur E. Morgan was initiating talks on a "grid" plan of energy distribution in the Tennessee Valley, only to have some untoward incident cross the wires and set off a shower of sparks. Now the negotiations seem to be going on promisingly on two fronts. Let everyone tread lightly, breathe softly, and hope for the best.

Eyes on the Bay State's Senate

HAVING passed the lower branch of the Legislature despite the pressure of mounting public opinion, Massachusetts' "big budget" now faces the Senate as the only remaining barrier between it and the burdening of taxpayers with the largest expenditures ever undertaken by the Commonwealth.

Upon the twenty-seven Republican Senators who comprise the majority in the upper House, particular responsibility rests; for the $76,000,000 budget represents just the type of spending their party condemns in Washington. Voters can scarcely be expected to repose confidence in the G. O. P. in national affairs if its delegates act less than wisely in the state affairs that come nearer to home pocketbooks.

But the thirteen Democratic Senators will share equal responsibility with the Republicans if they vote for this budget, which would upset the fiscal plans of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, according to the survey made by Richard Whitcomb last night. Mr. Whitcomb, who sees the economies he is effecting for Mayor Tobin largely set at naught if the "big budget" is finally approved, telephoned officials of representative Bay State communities last night to ascertain the probable effect of the budget on them.

It would not only add substantially to next year's tax rate, he was informed, but would delay the return to the Yankee pay-as-you-go plan by at least three years.

The opposition registered thus far to the proposed budget is clear enough indication that the chief purpose voters see in it is political patronage. Having formed this opinion of the motive, it is not likely they will approve it at the polls, so the net effect on those who approve the "big budget" may be the reverse of what they seek.

Devaluing the Inch

THERE has just come to light another example of the "insolence of office." The United States Bureau of Standards is becoming adamant about its intention to shorten the inch. Usually we don't get upset about things of this sort. We pride ourselves on being able to take an inch or leave it. But there is something almost fundamental about the layman's belief in the integrity of the inch. It doesn't seem like the sort of thing you can go about lengthening or shortening on the turn of a whim, even if the change is in the interests of accuracy.

The news report states that the proposed change would shorten the old-fashioned inch by "two parts (millimeters) in a million." The reporter facetiously ended his story by saying: "Now you figure that out on your slide rule." After various contortions with this complex instrument, one arrives at the conclusion that the proposed change would amount to about one inch less in every seven and a half miles. The whole thing leaves us a little shaken.

Sea Labor Again Becalmed

THE bill just passed by the United States Senate setting up a three-man mediation and arbitration board for the merchant marine is a poor substitute for the organization the Maritime Commission hoped would be established to stabilize labor conditions at sea. One of Joseph P. Kennedy's last acts as chairman of the commission was to point out the need for a seagoing counterpart to the Railway Mediation Service.

Under the system approved by the Senate, the board would have no actual powers beyond acting as a custodian of contracts between seamen and employers. It could, upon petition of both parties, interpret existing working agreements but it could not enforce them. Organized labor has repeatedly resisted efforts at setting up an effective maritime mediation service. The measure just passed by the Senate is certain to be construed as reflecting this attitude.

Spokesmen for the maritime unions have never offered any convincing reasons why workers at sea are opposed to the adoption of a system as effective as the Railway Mediation Service. The Senate debate likewise failed to elicit a sound explanation from the bill's sponsors. Unsettled labor conditions are one of the main drawbacks to the Government's efforts to rehabilitate the merchant marine through generous subsidies. Failure to clear up this phase is hurting workers and employers alike.

Learning by Listening

TWO hours and five minutes a day devoted to radio! That is the average reported for 988 boys and girls in a New York high school. The same group gives an hour and twenty minutes daily to reading. Apparently the two hours are spent listening to music or tales out of school, for the survey found much of the radio material on a "low plane." But the figures do provoke thought about the wider use of the radio in school.

Of course, it cannot be assumed that time devoted to reading is necessarily educational or that all time given to radio should be educational in a narrow sense. But if more time is given to listening than to reading, what is heard becomes increasingly important. Very slow progress has been made in adapting radio to use in the schools. As an instrument of enlightenment it should equal the printing press. So far in the United States it is employed chiefly for the selling of soap and cigarettes and breakfast food.

Some day Americans will demand a better basic motivation for radio. Then two hours a day devoted to it by high school pupils will not raise such qualms. Meanwhile it may be remembered that the consumer is not helpless; a demand for better things is effective—and needed even with reading. When pupils and parents develop half as high selectivity as modern radio receivers, radio will be a good teacher both in and out of school.

Pacific Patrol

THE American Navy's plan for patrolling the Pacific by air shows quite clearly where the western naval frontier begins. Defense-minded Americans doubtless will be reassured by the proposal to build a large flying fleet capable of operating along a line laid down from Alaska to Hawaii to Samoa to Panama. But about the only assurances defense-minded Japanese can gain from the plan to extend the American naval frontier two thirds of the way toward their shores is that the air patrol line is devised for scouting rather than combat.

The plan discloses the Navy's intention to double its zone of operations by defending the vast ocean triangle south and west of the line running from Panama to Hawaii all the way down to Samoa. Strategically the new frontier gives the fleet base at Hawaii advance outposts some 2,000 miles out on the north and south flanks. The Alaskan airbase would guard against attack from the Asiatic shore via the North Pacific, while a Samoan air station presumably would guard against attack from a hostile fleet based on islands in the South Seas.

Who would have thought that Alaska would one day carry the naval influence of the United States to within six or eight hours' traveling distance from the cities of the Orient? Or that the country would ever spend many times the original purchase price to fortify Uncle Sam's famous refrigerator?

Toward a Shorter Workday

AN ENLIGHTENED lead has been given to the movement for shortened hours by Sir Benjamin Dawson, dean of the British woolen textile industry, and chairman of the Central Conservative Association, in Bradford, England:

> We must not gauge our prosperity by the amount of wealth added to those already wealthy, but by the improvement in the standard of living of those at the bottom of the social scale. . . . There are many employers in this country who agree that the only method of permanently reducing unemployment is to shorten hours, and that there should be no reduction in wages. Costs would be a little higher, but we should have the satisfaction of knowing that a tremendous amount of poverty and distress among our fellow-beings would have been removed.

It is significant that employers are recognizing that their own interests need not always be ill-served by reducing hours.

The Rise of Il Duce

Book News of the Day

GAUDENS MEGARO'S MUSSOLINI IN THE MAKING (London: Allen & Unwin. 10s. 6d.; Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50) is the story of Il Duce as a young man, during his years of political apprenticeship, before he became the leader of the Italian Socialist Party. It is a thorough, well-documented study, irrefutable in its essentials. Mr. Megaro is an American of Italian origin, closely informed on Italian affairs. He knows personally Mussolini and almost every other contemporary Italian politician of importance. He has somehow managed to carry out extensive studies in Italian archives during more than a decade in spite of his strong dislike of the Fascist régime. He has saved his notes from repeated searches and has finally succeeded in laying before the public an account which will probably stand as the starting point of any future research into Mussolini's background.

We would gladly dispense with the violent invective which Mr. Megaro heaps upon Mussolini for his "betrayal" of the Socialist cause and his evolution from the leader of Italian Socialism to the Duce of Italian Fascism. But Mr. Megaro's political prejudices have not deflected him from the exactitude and sincerity required from a historian. His account is no less precise because his feelings are strongly biased and he is as thorough in refuting the defamatory stories of Mussolini's adversaries as he is in destroying the heroic legend which his admirers are building up around him. It is perhaps regrettable that Mr. Megaro's story ends in 1912, when Mussolini took the helm of Italian Socialism, instead of in 1915, when he broke with it on the question of Italy's participation in the war, but an author must have the right of choosing his subject.

Mr. Megaro takes pains to impress upon the reader that Mussolini's present policy is the exact contrary of what he preached as a Socialist. The anti-militarist, anti-patriot, anti-Roman Catholic has become nationalist, militarist, and imperialist, and has concluded an alliance with the Vatican. Nevertheless, another aspect of Mussolini's story seems even more significant. Time and again one is struck, in Mr. Megaro's account, by the close similarity of Mussolini's ideas as a revolutionary Socialist and his later views and practice as a Fascist. Mr. Megaro, who is not unaware of this aspect, nevertheless upbraids Mussolini's official biographers for having suppressed, as much as possible, all evidence of his former revolutionism. This may be so; but Signora Margherita Sarfatti and other official biographers are certainly not far from the truth in contending that in Mussolini the Socialist was already hidden Mussolini the Fascist. Mr. Megaro himself repeats it more than once.

On the one hand the reader of Mr. Megaro's account is struck by the similarity of Mussolini's views as a young man with those of Lenin. There is the same belief in a violent revolution, the same faith in well-organized minorities, the same aim of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the same contempt of parliament and democracy, the same militant atheism, the same hatred of patriotism and the same desire to see one's country defeated in war. On the other hand these ideas are not so far from the teachings of Fascism as may seem at first sight. The belief in violent revolution and in the dictatorship of a minority, the contempt of parliament and democracy have remained the same. In spite of his agreements with the Vatican, Mussolini has always remained an enemy of political Roman Catholicism. True, he became a patriot after he had won power. But it was the same story with Lenin. The principal value of Mr. Megaro's study probably consists in the documentary evidence it affords of the close similarity of all sorts of totalitarian dictatorships.

F. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

An Act With a Background

IN HIS address before the United States Chamber of Commerce, Senator Burke made many telling points against the National Labor Relations Board and its administration of the Wagner act, as well as against that law itself. . . .

Yet there is danger that the charges made by Senator Burke will be interpreted as an attack upon the act itself. And the danger is not lessened by his suggestion that this law is fundamentally responsible for a "breakdown in the relationship between employers and employees," and that this "is chief among the causes of the fear, confusion, and loss of confidence which lead to the precipitous drop in production and trade and employment."

For all its administrative ineptitude it is pretty strong to suggest that the NLRB is "Public Enemy Number One." Moreover, such an attack is at the moment ill-timed. As it has grown in experience, the NLRB has tended to learn from its mistakes. And, as a result of recent court decisions, it is today showing a chastened attitude which merits consideration.

Senator Burke indicates that before the passage of the Wagner act almost idyllic conditions, now rudely and wantonly disturbed, were ruling in American industry. It may be hoped that those who heard his remarks have longer memories. There would today be no NLRB to condemn if our past industrial relations had been as temperate and lovely as some of those in attendance at the Chamber of Commerce meeting would like to imagine.

—*Washington* (D. C.) *Post.*

"When a Feller Needs a Friend"

Mr. Eccles' References

There has been considerable speculation about what was said at the recent White House luncheon to which Henry Ford and his son Edsel were invited, particularly as to a "discussion" between the Fords and Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The latter, it has since been disclosed, merely cited quotations from Lord Macaulay's history of England, relating to the British national debt, together with passages from Dr. Harold G. Moulton's book, "Income and Economic Progress." Here are some excerpts from the quotations Mr. Eccles commended to the Fords:

Macaulay

AT EVERY stage of that debt the nation has set up the same cry of anguish and despair. At every stage in the growth of that debt it has been seriously asserted by wise men that bankruptcy and ruin were at hand. Yet still the debt went on growing. And still bankruptcy and ruin were as remote as ever. . . .

As she had been visibly more prosperous with a debt of one hundred and forty millions than with a debt of fifty millions, so she was visibly more prosperous with a debt of two hundred and forty millions than with a debt of one hundred and forty millions. Soon, however, the wars which sprang from the French Revolution, and which far exceeded in cost any that the world had ever seen, tasked the powers of public credit to the utmost. When the world was again at rest the funded debt of England amounted to eight hundred millions. . . .

We can hardly wonder that the cry of despair should have been louder than ever. But again that cry was found to have been as unreasonable as ever. . . . In every country, we saw wastes recently turned into gardens: in every city we saw new streets, and squares, and markets, more brilliant lamps, more abundant supplies of water; in the suburbs of every great seat of industry we saw villas multiplying fast, each embosomed in its gay little paradise of lilacs and roses. While shallow politicians were repeating that the energies of the people were borne down by the weight of the public burdens, the first journey was performed by steam on a railway. . . . A sum exceeding the whole amount of the national debt at the end of the American war, in a few years, voluntarily expended by this ruined people on viaducts, tunnels, embankments, bridges, stations, engines.

Meanwhile taxation was almost constantly becoming lighter and lighter: yet still the exchequer was full. . . . It can hardly be doubted that there must have been some great fallacy in the notions of those who uttered and of those who believed that long succession of confident predictions, so signally falsified by a long succession of indisputable facts. . . . Here it is sufficient to say that the prophets of evil were under a double delusion. They erroneously imagined that there was an exact analogy between the case of an individual who is in debt to another individual and the case of a society which is in debt to a part of itself: and this analogy led them into endless mistakes about the effect of the system of funding. They were under an error not less serious touching the resources of the country. They made no allowance for the effect produced by the incessant progress of every experimental science, and by the incessant efforts of every man to get on in life. They saw that the debt grew; and they forgot that other things grew as well as the debt.

Moulton

THE findings of the first division of our study were to the effect that plant and labor capacity under prevailing techniques and schemes of industrial management showed an unutilized capacity capable of bringing the incomes of all the lower classes well above the $2,000-per-family level.

As to the income distribution and its results, we found in the second division of our study the proceeds of the nation's productive efforts going in disproportionate and increasing measure to a small percentage of the population—in 1929 as much as 23 per cent of the national income to 1 per cent of the people. We found the unsatisfied wants—needs according to any good social standard—of the 92 per cent of all families who are now below the level of $5,000 annual income sufficient to absorb the product of all our unused capacity under present conditions of productivity and still demand much more from such unexplored potentialities as might thereafter be opened up. We found the incomes of the rich going in large proportion to savings and these savings strongly augmented by others impounded at the source by corporations through the practice of accumulating corporate surplus. These savings, after providing for such increase of capital goods as could be profitably employed, we found spilling over into less fruitful or positively harmful uses, ranging from foreign loans (bad as well as good) to the artificial building up of prices of domestic properties, notably corporate securities.

Thus, we began to discern the answer to our question whether the basic defect in our economic system, not discovered in the technical processes of production, is to be found in the way in which we conduct the distribution of income. The answer is affirmative: this is the place at which we do find basic maladjustment.

The magnitude of the disorder and its significance in terms of national well-being is, however, not fully measured by the amount of the loss in income at any given moment of time. We found from our measurements of productive capacity that we were able to operate in good times at about four-fifths capacity and on the average over such a period as that from 1922 to 1933 at only about two-thirds capacity. But this is only a part of the story. The answer thus far is in relatively static terms, whereas we should think in dynamic terms of a society marching forward at as brisk a tempo as the progress of its knowledge and invention makes attainable. In a society in which consumptive demand lags behind productive capacity we have not only unutilized capacity but also a retardation of the rate of new capital development.

The Wide Horizon

The Rights of the Press

By Grenville Clark

From an address before the American Newspaper Publishers Association

AMERICAN liberty, as I conceive, should be used to express the same concepts as the phrase "the liberties of the subject" in England, whence our basic rights historically derive. . . .

A few of these rights of the citizen have been deemed so vital that by constitutional prohibition they have been placed beyond infringement by any government, even though chosen by a free majority of the people. These include the rights guaranteed by the first eight amendments of the Federal Constitution, including freedom of conscience, of speech and of the press, of assembly and petition and the right to fair hearing or trial before one is deprived of his life or of his normal privilege to stay out of jail or of his property. . . .

But this is not the whole. There are two other meanings to the liberty of the British subject and of the American citizen that are of no less importance, but have received less attention and must now receive more.

* * *

Another requirement of civil liberty is the existence in a healthy condition of democratic self-government, a system under which a majority of the people, really and not nominally, freely and not under coersion or bribery by individuals or corporations or by the government itself, choose those who are to make and execute the laws and under which the legislative, executive and judicial branches exercise their proper functions without domination of the others. . . .

Then there is a third essential ingredient—the maintenance not only in theory, but in practice, of the "reign of law." . . .

These three aspects of civil liberty are, of course, interrelated. Yet it conduces to clear thinking to view them separately and then to realize that liberty depends upon the coexistence of these three elements, and safety of the little group of fundamental rights that are constitutionally safeguarded, the healthy existence of democratic government and the prevalence of a spirit of fair play between government and the citizen. I repeat that all these things are essential to the maintenance of true civil liberty. They will all in the long run stand or fall together.

* * *

Now I can put my question more concretely: "What can the newspaper press most effectively do at this time to safeguard our enumerated constitutional rights, to maintain democratic government in a vigorous condition and support the great principle of fair play that I call the 'reign of law'?"

I will answer my own question by saying that the two most definite and vital things that the press can do now for civil liberty are: First, to stand up for freedom of discussion and criticism not only in the press itself, but through all other mediums of expression; and second, to resist abuse of official power from whatever source or direction that abuse may come.

In respect of all the elements of civil liberty that I have mentioned, one thing can be said with confidence: they are all dependent on the continuous free flow of public criticism and discussion, what President Roosevelt recently referred to as a "free exchange of views." Here, then, lies the first and plain duty and opportunity of the press, to see to it that all the channels of public information and discussion remain or shall become free.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Democracy and the Embargo to Spain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I blush for the traditions set up by that band of Revolutionary geniuses in 1775 who built a democracy with the support of other liberty-loving countries, when I see how we have allowed a cruel and reactionary embargo on the Republican Government.

The Spanish issue is perhaps the most discussed political question of the day. We have criticized, and justly, the recent entrance of Germany and Italy into a country whose government was legally elected; we have censured the Non-Intervention Policy of England—which in reality gives a free hand to Franco. But many of us have not indulged in "self-criticism." Our embargo, made effective by the Neutrality Act of 1937, has been a direct blow to Spanish democracy. It has supposedly forbidden the sending of arms to either side. But we have authentic information that Franco, through export of our munitions by way of Germany, has killed many Loyalist Spaniards with American products.

It seems to me that any truly democratic American must protest and be ashamed of the fact that we not only refuse to sell munitions to a sister democracy, but that our bombs are being used to blot out the culture, the spirit, the lives of a people whose love for democracy and liberty is put above even their love of peace.

The United States is still a democracy and I am convinced that our letters to President Roosevelt requesting immediate withdrawal of the embargo will, should they arrive in great enough number, prove to the President that the American people are on the side of the Spanish people.

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